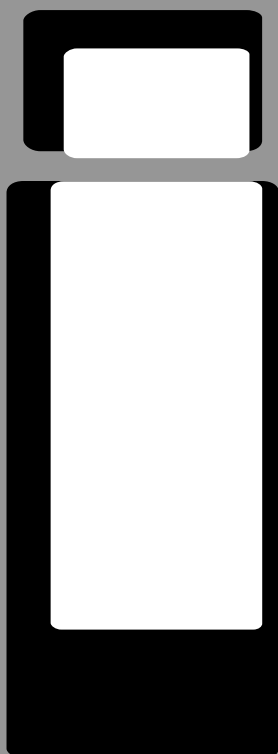




# Proletariat *Atrophy:*

...The CITY of Imagination Ceased *Space.*





# Foreword\_

2



This photo of a marketing device of a major cigarette manufacturing company was taken on the outskirts of Mendoza, Argentina.

It sits in a landscape that is almost totally void of colour and landmarks. Similarly Johannesburg must have appeared rather barren till the discovery of gold.



<b>ii</b>	Declaration	pg 4
<b>iii</b>	Acknowledgement	pg 6
<b>iv</b>	What does it MEAN???	pg 8
<b>v</b>	What does it REALLY MEAN???	pg 10
<b>vi</b>	How it WORKS!!!	pg 12
<b>vii</b>	Contents Index	pg 15



# Declaration\_

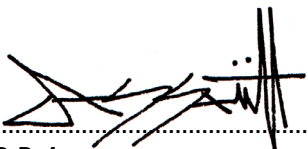




I, Dassault Douglas Daley - 0107156F am a student registered for the course Master of Architecture [Professional] in the year 2007. I hereby declare the following:

I am aware that plagiarism [the use of someone else's work without permission and/or without acknowledging the original sources] is wrong. I confirm that the work submitted for assessment for the above course is my own unaided work except where I have stated explicitly otherwise. I have followed the required conventions in referencing thoughts, ideas, and visual materials of others. For this purpose, I have referred to the Graduate School of Engineering and the Built Environment style guide. I understand that the University of the Witwatersrand may take disciplinary action against me if there is a belief that this is not my unaided work or that I have failed to acknowledge the source of the ideas or words in my own work.

This document is submitted in partial fulfilment for the degree: Master of Architecture [Professional] at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, in the year 2007.

  
D D Daley

2007/10/18  
Date





Thanks to all the staff at Wits University - Past and Present., especially Paul Kotze and Lindsay Bremner for the guidance which so often extended past the realm of architecture.

To the Lads and Lasses in truth - From the times of character based design to the Orange days..... Thanks for making me realise the truth that education is what stays with us when we have forgotten what we have been taught.

..... Who ever thought such long hours in even greater proximity would not result in homicide.

To my father Richard, who to this point still does not really understand what i am doing, but supports me none the less. And to the extended Daley clan, I thank you for the constant and thought provoking conversations.

To my family through Architecture, Martin & Urma thanks for the all the help, from the knowledge base to the use of the facilities at 3am on any given day..... Not too mention the refuge that you were when i just had to escape and recharge.

To every one that is mentioned and those that have not, i thank you for everything that has been offered up for my DREAM.



# Acknowledgment\_

What is this elusive idea or notion of Urbanism?

Why have laymen and intellectuals alike deliberated about this state of presence for hundreds of years! Is it not just a celebration of people coming together in a guise of community in an urban context?



# *What does it*

## Proletariat

1. The class of industrial wage earners who, possessing neither capital nor production means, must earn their living by selling their labour.
2. The poorest class of working people.

## *Atrophy*

1. Pathology A wasting or decrease in size of a body organ, tissue, or part owing to disease, injury, or lack of use: muscular atrophy of a person affected with paralysis.
2. A wasting away, deterioration, or diminution: intellectual atrophy.

## ...The CITY

1. A centre of population, commerce, and culture; a town of significant size and importance.
2. A municipality of high rank, usually determined by population but varying by province.
3. The inhabitants of a city considered as a group.
4. The financial and commercial centre

# What MEAN???

## Imagination

1. The formation of a mental image of something that is neither perceived as real nor present to the senses.
2. The ability or tendency to form such mental images.
2. The ability to confront and deal with reality by using the creative power of the mind; resourcefulness: handled the problems with great imagination.
3. An unrealistic idea or notion; a fancy.
4. A plan or scheme.

## Ceased

1. To put an end to; discontinue
2. To come to an end; stop: a process that never ceases.
3. To stop performing an activity or action; desist

## *Space.*

1. The infinite extension of the three-dimensional region in which all matter exists.
2. An extent or expanse of a surface or three-dimensional area
3. A blank or empty area
4. An area provided for a particular purpose
5. Sufficient freedom from external pressure to develop or explore one's needs, interests, and individuality
6. To organize or arrange with spaces between.

# What does it R&A

The proletariat is the mining labour force that was trained and skilled in the field of working very hard for very little money to bring great wealth to few.

A mass of physically skilled labour that would go down into the heart of the city to harvest it's bounty, but to never really reap its rewards.

This describes what is currently being allowed to happen to this muscle of skilled labour - a labour force that wants to work.

But that is idly degrading away because of a move towards automation in the mining sector, and do not have the required skills to enter other industries.

The place we all go to pay our rates and taxes, or drive past in order to move from one node of suburbia to another.

Where barrenness is only exceeded by inhospitality to the man in the street. And pride is harder to claim than ownership.

Proletariat

Atrophy

...The CITY



# 4LLY MEAN???

The City has transformed, or been sculpted into a place that does not allow for the free and creative exercising of the spirit - it does not allow for the creation of a space of ones own.

It inspires a romantic notion, but falls far from that in the realisation that happens on the ground.

It has stopped being a place of joy, but rather a place that stops short of the promise of the 'Big City'.

Acting like a machine that swallows dreams and aspirations and spits out the retched and vacant souls of those that seek her bounty.

Voids and points of possible and distinct opportunity. Where if you are prepared to try, you might succeed.

This Space might seem totally devoid of any hope and feasible opportunity - but what lies beneath is of more value to the individual than the gold kilometres down.

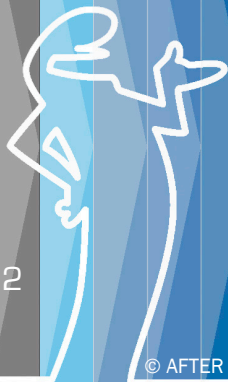
Imagination

Ceased

Space.

# How it WORKS!!!

12



© AFTER OSVALDO CAVANDOLI

**what does it mean**

**what does it really mean**

**how it works**

**INTRODUCTION**

**joburg by the other**

**theoretical statement**

**intention of theory**

**status quo - desired**

**utopia???**

**THEORETICAL FORCES**

**space vs. duration**

**tool vs. object**

**THEORY BASED PROPOSAL**

**ISSUES**

**identified...**

**examined...**

**ISSUES BASED PROPOSAL**

**LOCAL RELEVANCE**

**public & private**

**public & private**

**SITE**

**selection, restrictions, analysis**

**SITE BASED PROPOSAL**

**PROGRAMME**

**CASE STUDIES**

**the street**

**the urban**

**the objects**

**DESIGN PROCESS**

**initial concepts**

**final concepts**

**design development**

**DESIGN**

**CONCLUSION**

*references*

© DASSAULT DALEY

13



# Contents\_

14



<b>i</b>	Foreword	pg 2
<b>1</b>	Introduction	pg 16
<b>2</b>	Theoretical Forces	pg 28
<b>3</b>	Proposition	pg 40
<b>4</b>	Identified Issues	pg 44
<b>5</b>	Local Relevance	pg 72
<b>6</b>	Site	pg 82
<b>7</b>	Programme	pg 112
<b>8</b>	Precedent Studies	pg 116
<b>9</b>	Design Development	pg 140
<b>10</b>	Design Drawings	pg 188
<b>11</b>	Final Presentation	pg 206
<b>12</b>	Conclusion	pg 220
<b>13</b>	References	pg 224

1



# Introduction —

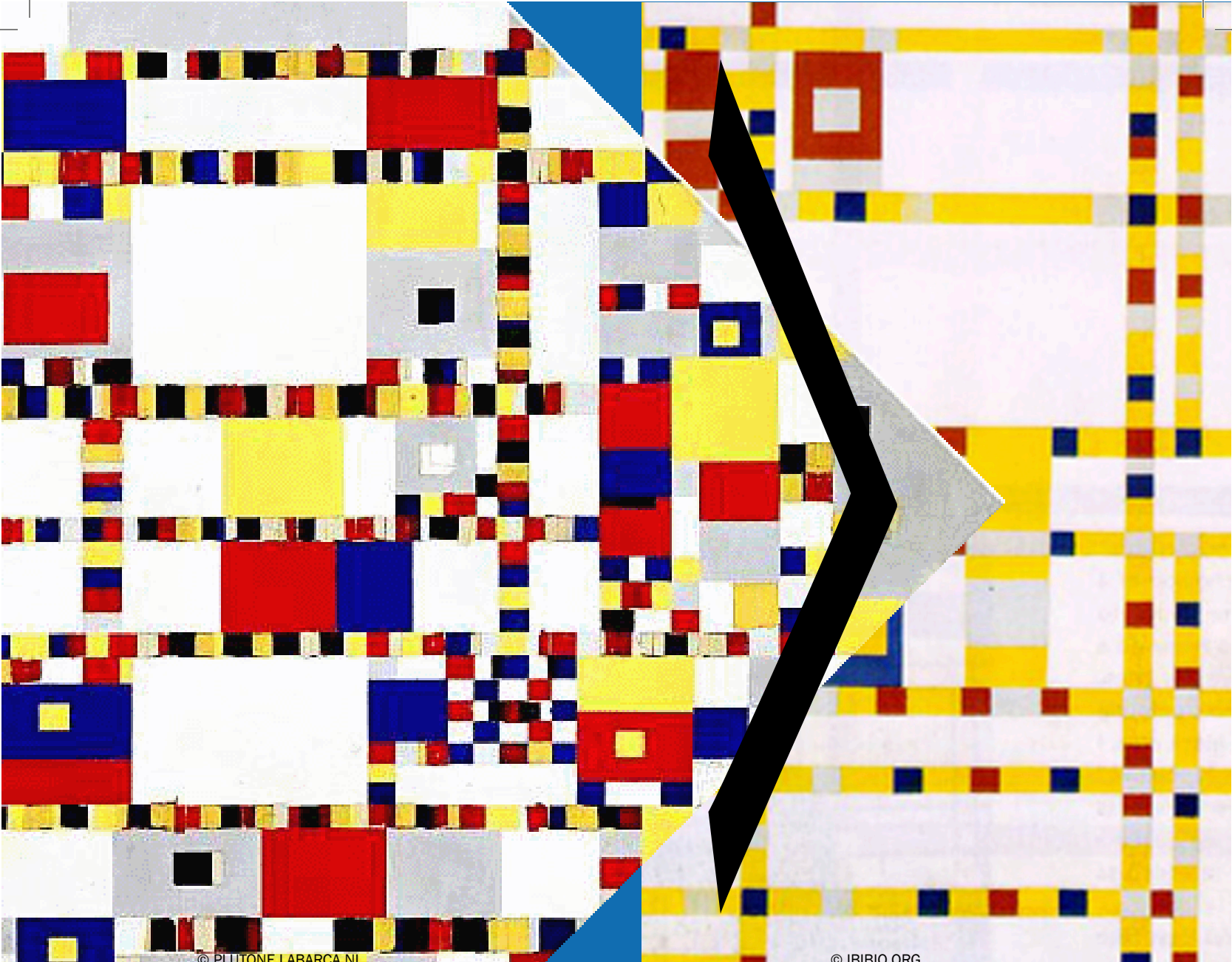
16

© DASSAULT DALEY

## The Acropolis Of Johannesburg???

TopStar Drive-in situated on top of a mine dump to the south of the city. The mine dump, property of DRD Gold South Africa is currently planned for re-mining.

<b>1.1</b>	Foundation Quote	pg 20
<b>1.2</b>	Intention Statement	pg 22
<b>1.3</b>	Definition of User	pg 23
<b>1.4</b>	Contextualisation of Utopia	pg 27



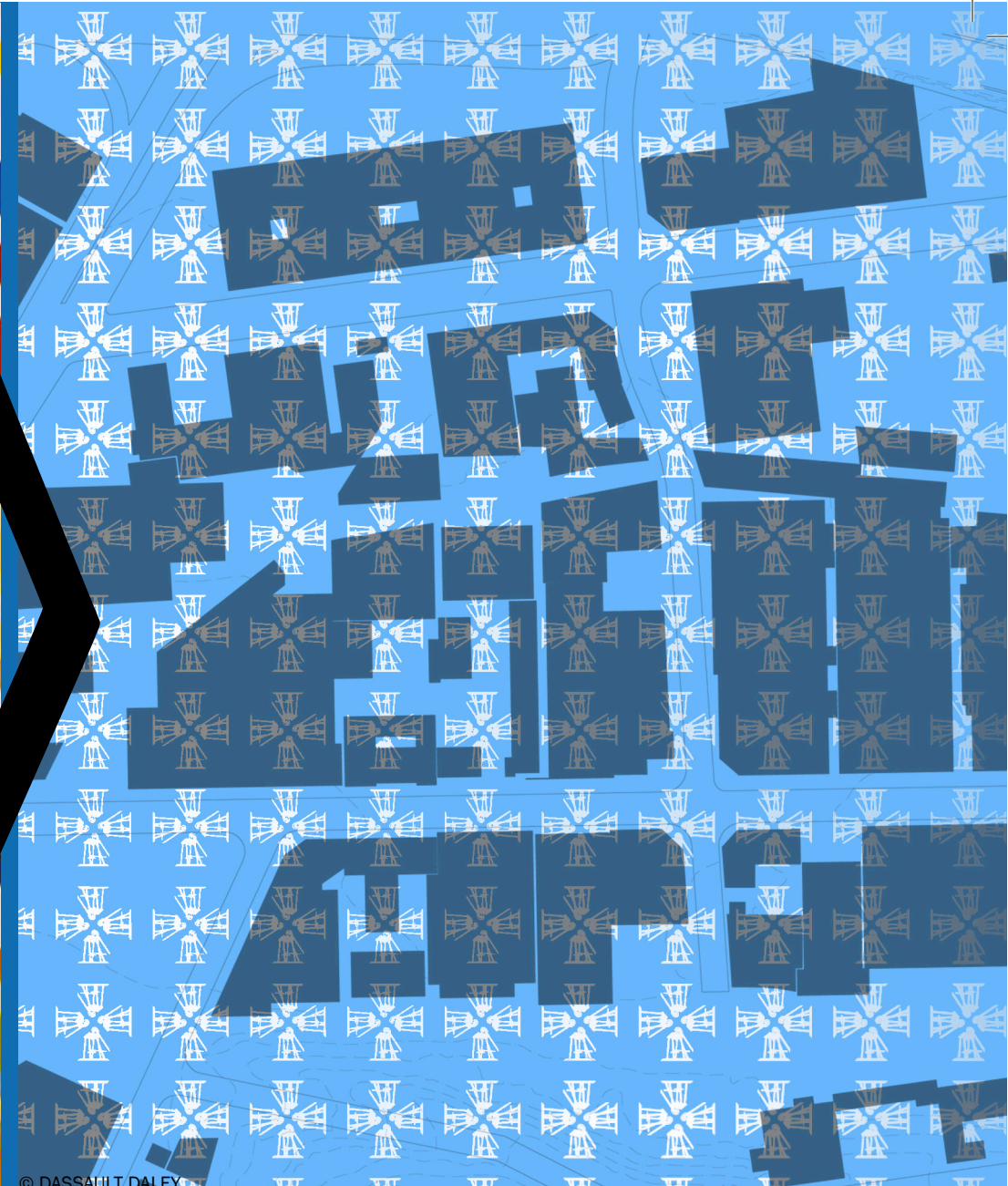
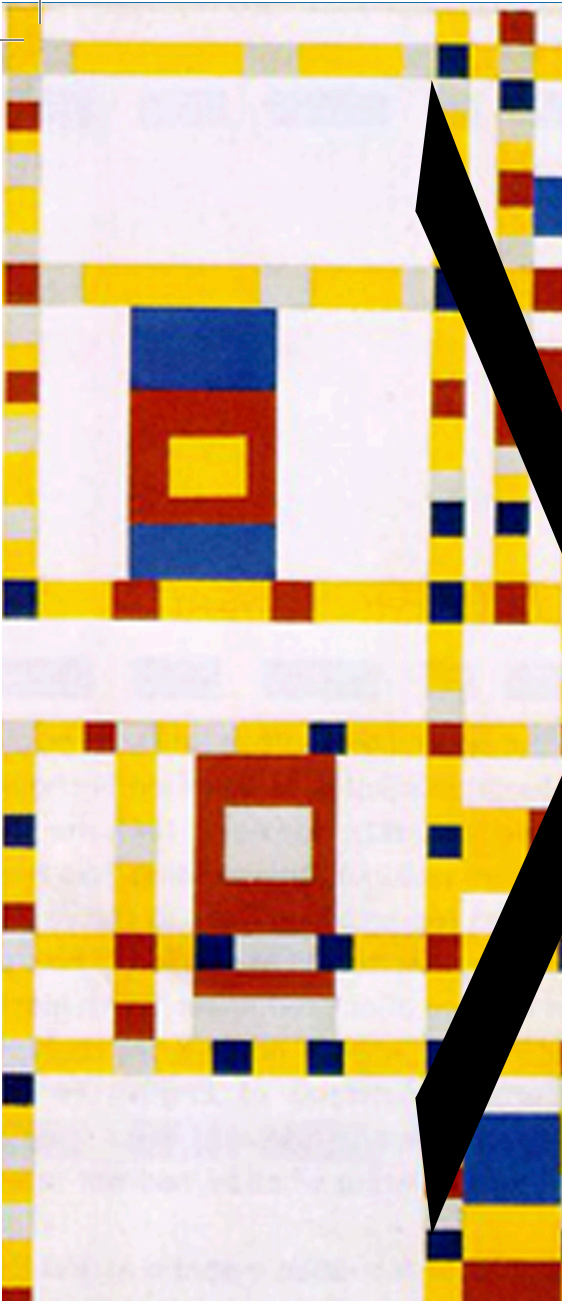
© PLUTONE.LABARCA.NL

© IBIBIO.ORG

**Victory Boogie-Woogie, Piet Mondrian - 1944 (Incomplete)** In this work it is clearly visible that the artist is attempting new emphases and rhythms - maximizing spacial spread. The interwoven colours reflect the fragmented network of the bustle of a busy city. The positive *Victory* in the darkest days of the Second World War.

**Broadway Boogie-Woogie, Piet Mondrian - 1943** A clear inspired and reflective representation of New York City. Product in the delight of dance and the free





movement of the body in the city.  
Joy in the destruction of natural  
appearance, and construction  
through continuous opposition,

**Johannesburg Boogie-Woogie, The People - 2007 (Incomplete)**

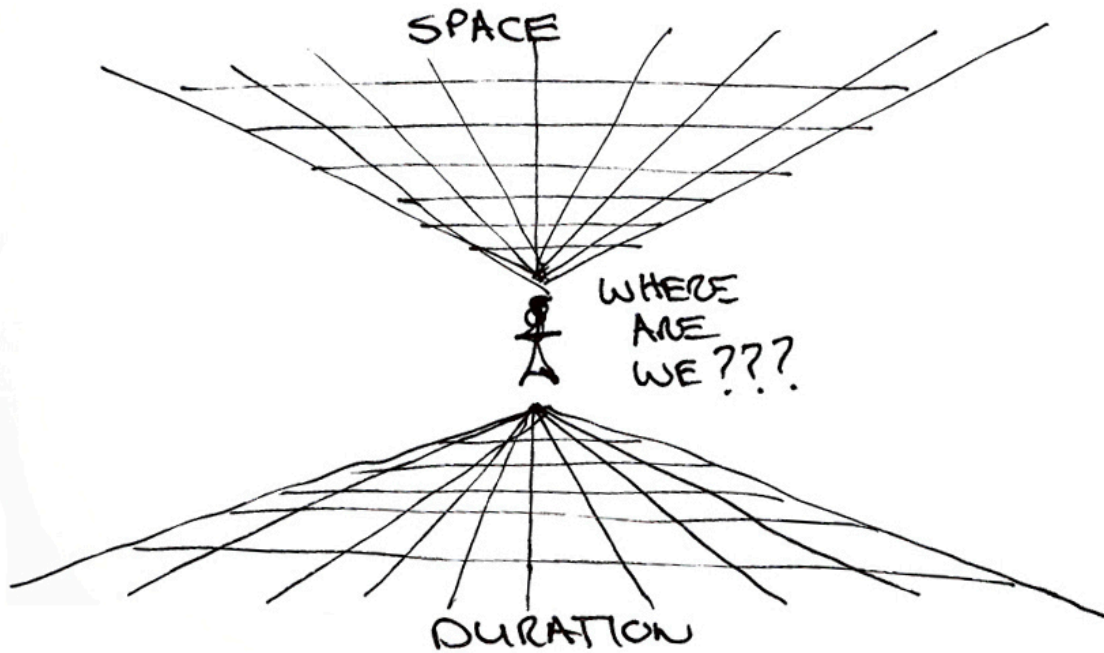
The beat of the stamping feet, the celebration of the individual through  
the pallet of form and disorder. Are we not a city that needs to embrace  
our dance, to lighten the dark unoccupied.

# 1.1 Foundation Quote\_

Space, by definition, is outside us... space appears to us to subsist even when we leave it undivided, we know that it can wait and that a new effort of our imagination may decompose it when we choose. As, moreover it never cease to be space, it always implies juxtaposition, and, consequently, possible division. Abstract space is, indeed, at bottom, nothing but the mental diagram of infinite divisibility"

(Grosz 2001: 114)

• PLEASE REFER TO PAGE 218 FOR ACADEMIC BIOGRAPHY



THE CURRENT POSITION

enter the **SPACE** vs. **DURATION** argument.....

## 1.2 Intention Statement\_

Is this statement not pointing out one of the most pressing problems facing us as a people of urbanity today...

How do we create, and somehow survive in an environment within our cities and ourselves where we leave nothing of ourselves behind - an atmosphere that shows no response to human agency. Is there room in the psyche of today to allow for the archaic imagination that has allowed us to exist to the current day?

Are we able to "make a space our own", or has modernity removed all individuality for us and our city?

Has the past, with all of its legacies left us with the "unwanted baby"?

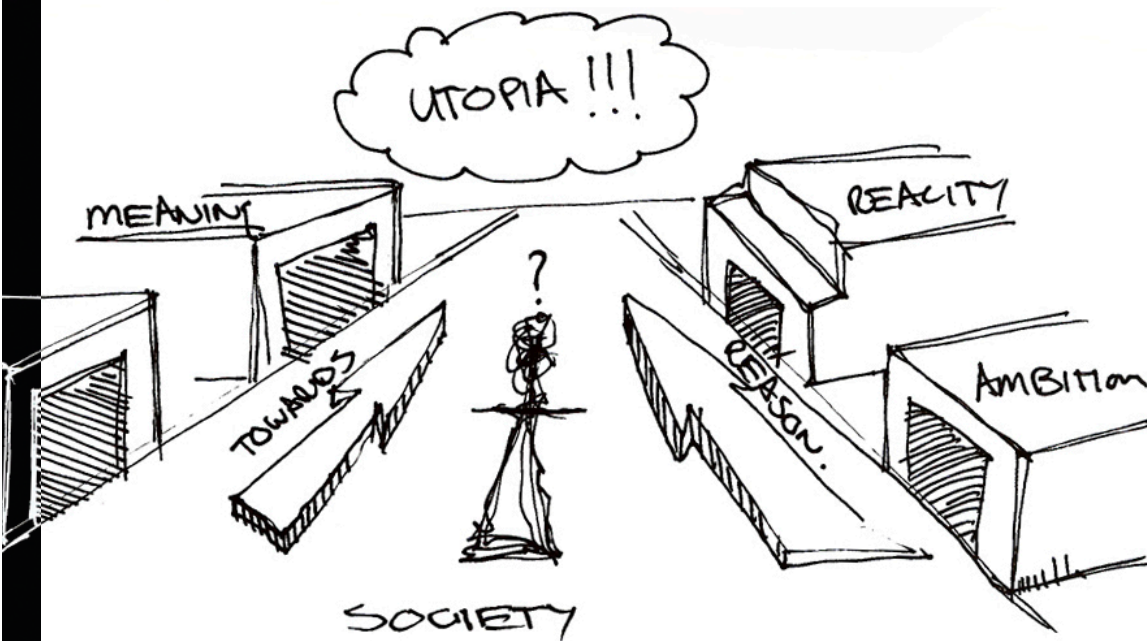
More importantly how are we going to change this for the better - to return to a life where we are all to be held responsible for how "the others" feel and experience the city.

This experiential effect is not limited to the sensory, but unfortunately also to a state of security through prosperity, or lack thereof.

© DASSAULT DALEY







The identification of user comes about through the exploration of two very current issues facing our economy at the present.

The first being the lack of skilled labour - the anti-artisanisation of the work force. A place where the youth that are entering the job market either seek the professional line (tertiary education), this counts for 12% - 13% of matriculants according to Prof. Jonathan Jansen - Dean of the Faculty of Education at Pretoria University.

Or selling themselves short to the promise of easy money and enter the retail industry - this takes us to

a much larger argument relating to the consumerist society. Further education is not being seen as the problem here, but rather that so few finish - and then in turn end up in the retail industry.

The second being the down scaling of the mining industry - whether due to financial cut-backs or the acceleration in mechanisation on the mines today.

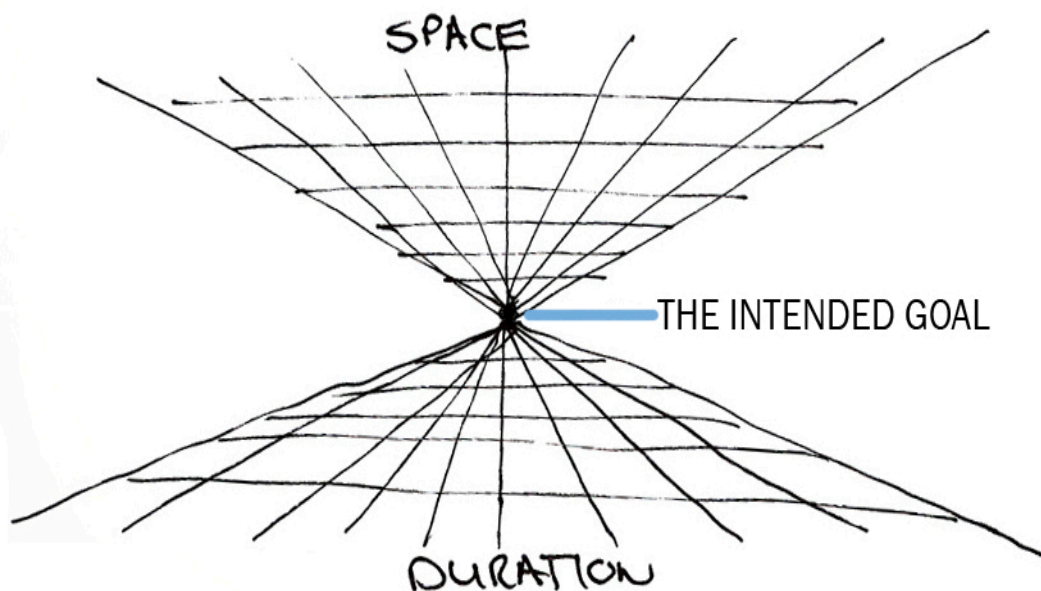
Now we are in the position where we have an almost dormant work force that is skilled in labour, but not inaccessibly equipped with the finite tools which would allow them to enter fields of construction,

manufacturing etc. This problem has been raised within the Department of Education's Strategic Plan 2007 - 2011. The thrust of this priority of skills shortage will be on the re capitalisation of the FET (Further Education and Training) Colleges (2007: 12).

Ann Bernstein, from the Centre for Development and Enterprise agrees with this planned process, but sees this only as a viable solution if it is applied as a long term roll out. She mentions the Indian case study, and the success that programme has had.

## 1.3 Definition of User\_

# THE PROCESS

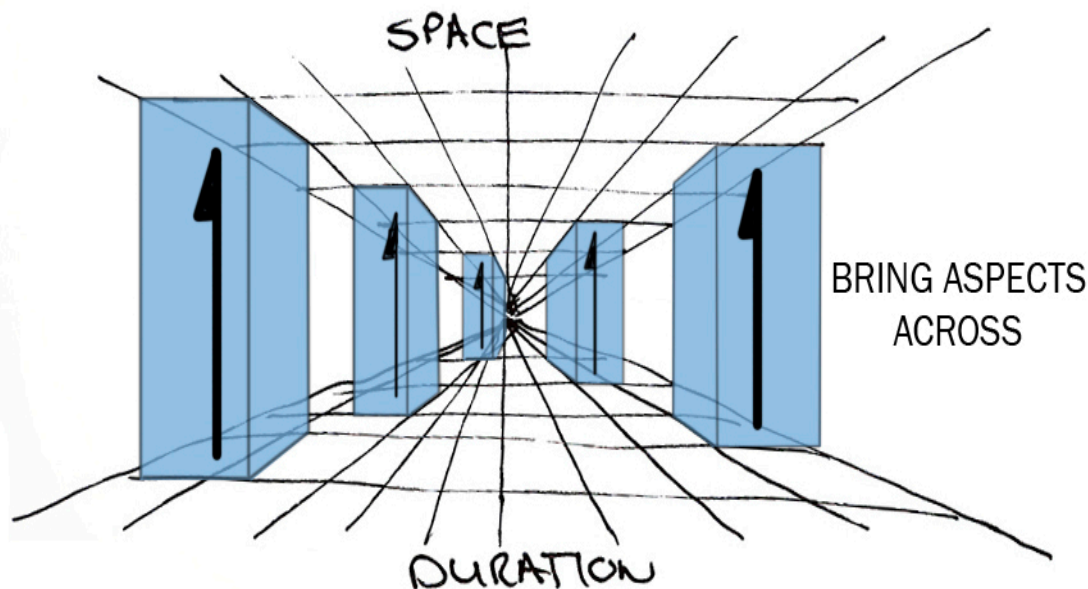


© DASSAULT DALEY

When one reads the city, or rather how the interaction between us - the user / the occupier relates to the built form, it is easy to see that there are many points of view to look from. Possible the most important of which is to look at how the city dictates our manner of being.

This state of dictation does not merely exist within the urban limits, but further into the rural where the city is labelled as a source of hope. Berman, in his 1982 publication puts this notion forward that "the city is presumed to be everywhere, not as a physical form but rather as a social fact that pervades

all societies". Is it not then the ideal to have the dream meet the real, a point in the future where the paradigms of "Space" and "Duration" can meet?



## THE DESIRED POSITION

Yes this theory is both distant and utopic of nature and is based more on the fact that it is easier to say what we are not, than to say what we are.

It is then more the intension to not simply wait for this divine destiny to which we as mankind strive,

but rather to bring aspects of "Duration" thinking into the current and real.

It is therefore between these plains that there is an ongoing attempt to bring together the interests of unity, similarity with those of change, specialisation

and peculiarity. It is then within these distant poles that one must realise that there is no force that can satisfy the full demands of the opposing principles.

(after Simmel 1971: 294).







## 1.4 Contextualisation of Utopia\_

It is important to understand that this Utopia that is mentioned is not one of the grand “El Dorado” scale - there is no intention to create a place of total joy and happiness where all problems are answered.

It is about the search for that personal utopia. A place that is equally of value to the individual's needs, and to the aspirations of the individual. This Utopia is about the creation of a place that is to be seen to not only have developed to fulfil a present need. But to take on the role of continuation, and therefore has no attachment to time.

This Utopia is not about going out and providing houses for the masses – it is about that personal utopia of the man in the street. The

dream that he can comfortably put food on the table for his family everyday, and to empower him to take charge of his own destiny.

It is felt that it is through a move against prescription and between “timeless”, “c ” architecture that the idea of Derrida's textuality really shows its worth. If what he says is true for all cases, does that simply imply that it is only through the thorough use of analysis of Aspiration that the true Meaning is able to come forth?

Are we then able to take this idea of primordial man further to where Foucault says that in the primitive consciousness, archaic of infantile, desire first find satisfaction in the narcissistic and unreal mode of fantasy, and in the regression of

the dream the original mode of fulfilment is revealed” (1994: 36).

Foucault goes further to try to describe an element of meaning within all of this by writing that the meaning of the dream continually deploys itself from the cipher of the appearance to the modalities of existence (Foucault 1994: 33).

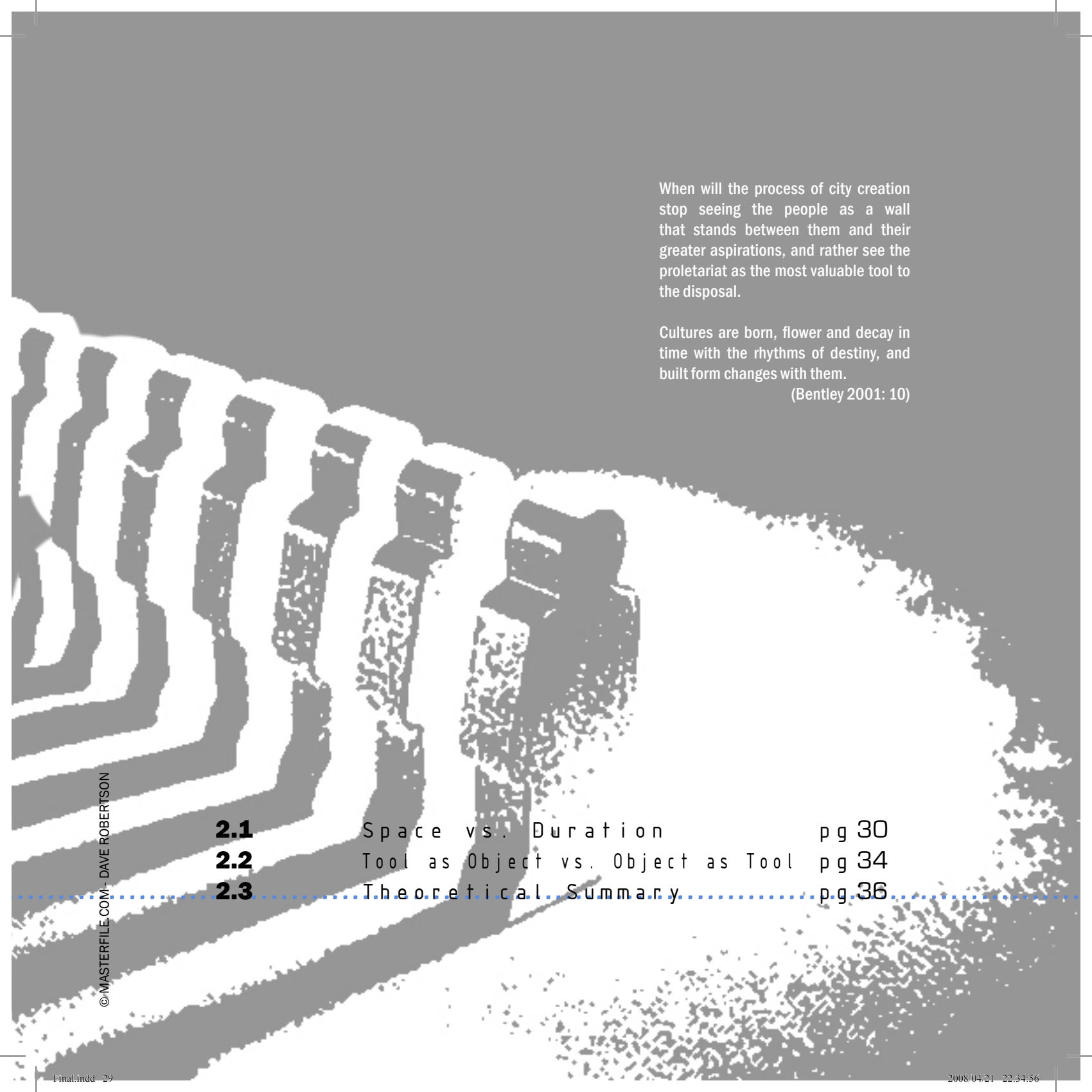
And he finally characterises existence as “presence-to-being” (Foucault 1994: 31). Does he therefore imply that existence must be seen as the stepping stone between the dream paradigm and the dimension of understanding meaning, and the use thereof? It is in this argument that the utopia of the person is to be found.



# 2



Theoretical forces



When will the process of city creation stop seeing the people as a wall that stands between them and their greater aspirations, and rather see the proletariat as the most valuable tool to the disposal.

Cultures are born, flower and decay in time with the rhythms of destiny, and built form changes with them.

(Bentley 2001: 10)

<b>2.1</b>	Space vs. Duration	pg 30
<b>2.2</b>	Tool as Object vs. Object as Tool	pg 34
<b>2.3</b>	Theoretical Summary	pg 36

## 2.1 Space vs. Duration\_

When one unpacks this quote, in combination with the writings of Foucault and Binswanger on existence, it is easy to articulate the implied meaning of both the current state of "Space" thinking and the ideals of the utopic "Duration" thinking.

It is through this understanding of the mental relevance and perceived importance of our environments, and the futures that they either allow or don't allow us to create. From this assumed position we are able to compare "Space" thinking to "Duration" thinking.

# space

a discontinuous element, focused with occupation and the creation of ones' own space.  
where priority is given to the real\_  
representation as a tool of imagination\_



# Duration

a continuous element, where meaning is both apparent and assumed through implied value and usefulness. more emphasis is placed on the possible\_ actuality without a necessary reality\_

The result of this kind formative analysis does not necessarily show "Space" thinking as an evil, but rather as the current state. A state based in the reality of now!

"Space" thinking as that which we experience through occupation of space, and how we create space for ourselves within the discontinuous space which lies in the real.

Whereas "Duration" thinking is looking towards the future, a utopia where we are not tied down by what seems attainable or not. The goal itself lies between space, time and movement (Zabalbeascoa & Marcos 1999: 3)

This state looks toward a "neverendingness". The notion of the infinite, that there will be life after you have gone and the importance of what you leave behind.

The role of the individual and paramount, not the group.

Where there is an acceptance that the collective is nothing but a grouping of the individual.

The problem with this theoretically based argument is just that - it is theory.

In the exploration of this discussion, I found that, at his recent lecture relating to the in-between, Rodrigo Perez d' Acre described this idea to a certain extent when describing the physcality of separation of imagination and reality.

“Just as the frame, the plinth separates the imagination from reality”. The in between that separates space and duration

(after Perez d' Arce 2007)

• PLEASE REFER TO PAGE 218 FOR ACADEMIC BIOGRAPHY





© WEB.KU.EDU

## 2.2 Tool as Object vs. Object as Tool\_

Rodrigo Perez d' Acre then goes on to describe, and to a certain extent defend the need for this separation of the in between. Can interaction happen without separation?

“Like the board game is both a tool of mediation, and yet still an object of attention”. So are the pause spaces of our cities the points of interaction.”

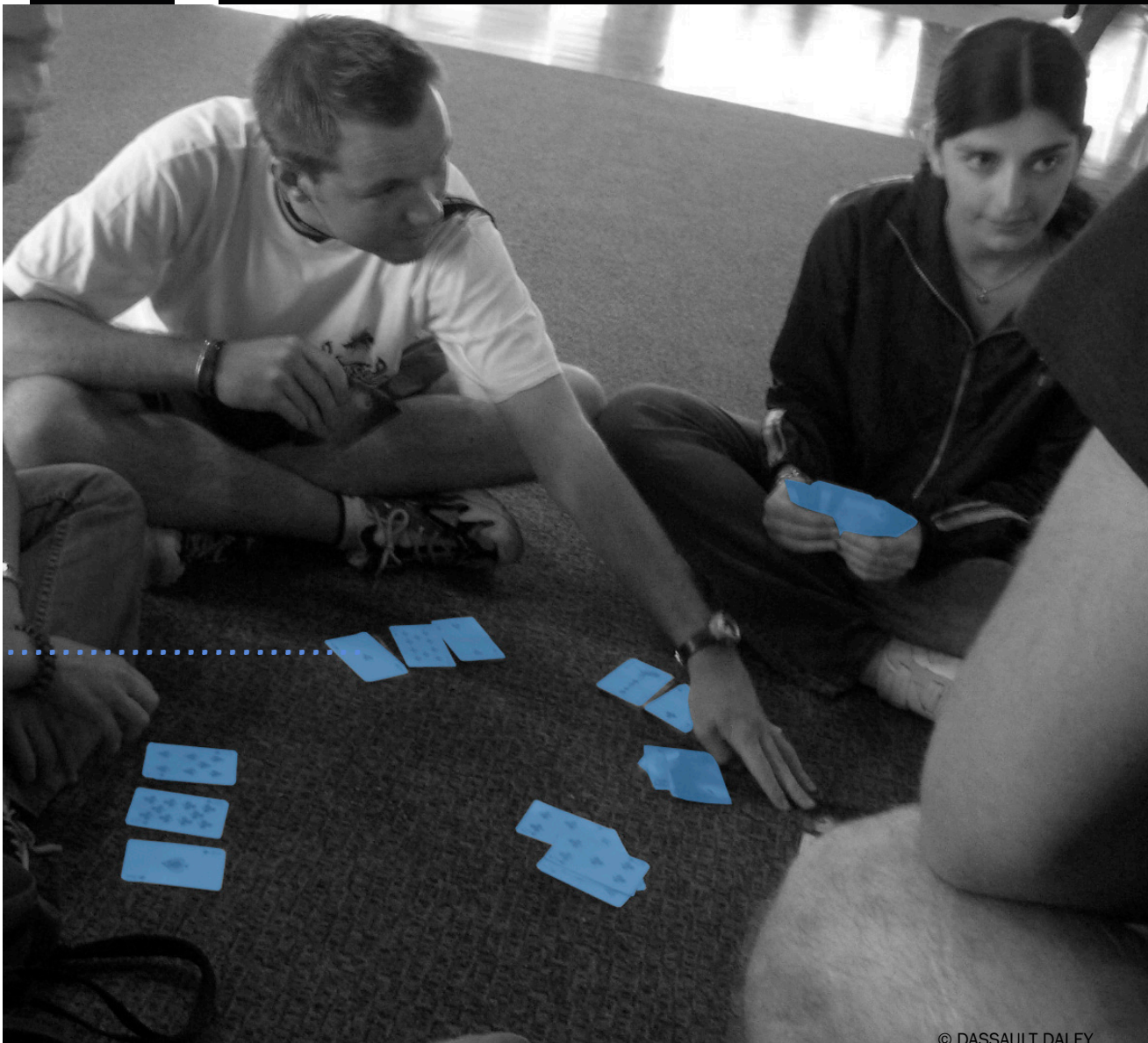
(after Perez d' Arce 2007)

Is this interaction not similar to the contradiction that we experience between spirit and culture? We speak of culture whenever life produces certain forms in which it expresses and realizes itself (after Simmel 1971: 375).

Herein lies the ultimate reason why culture has a history. (Simmel 1971: 375). History as a tool of culture, Culture as the resultant object of history.

• PLEASE REFER TO PAGE 218 FOR ACADEMIC BIOGRAPHY





© DASSAULT DALÉY

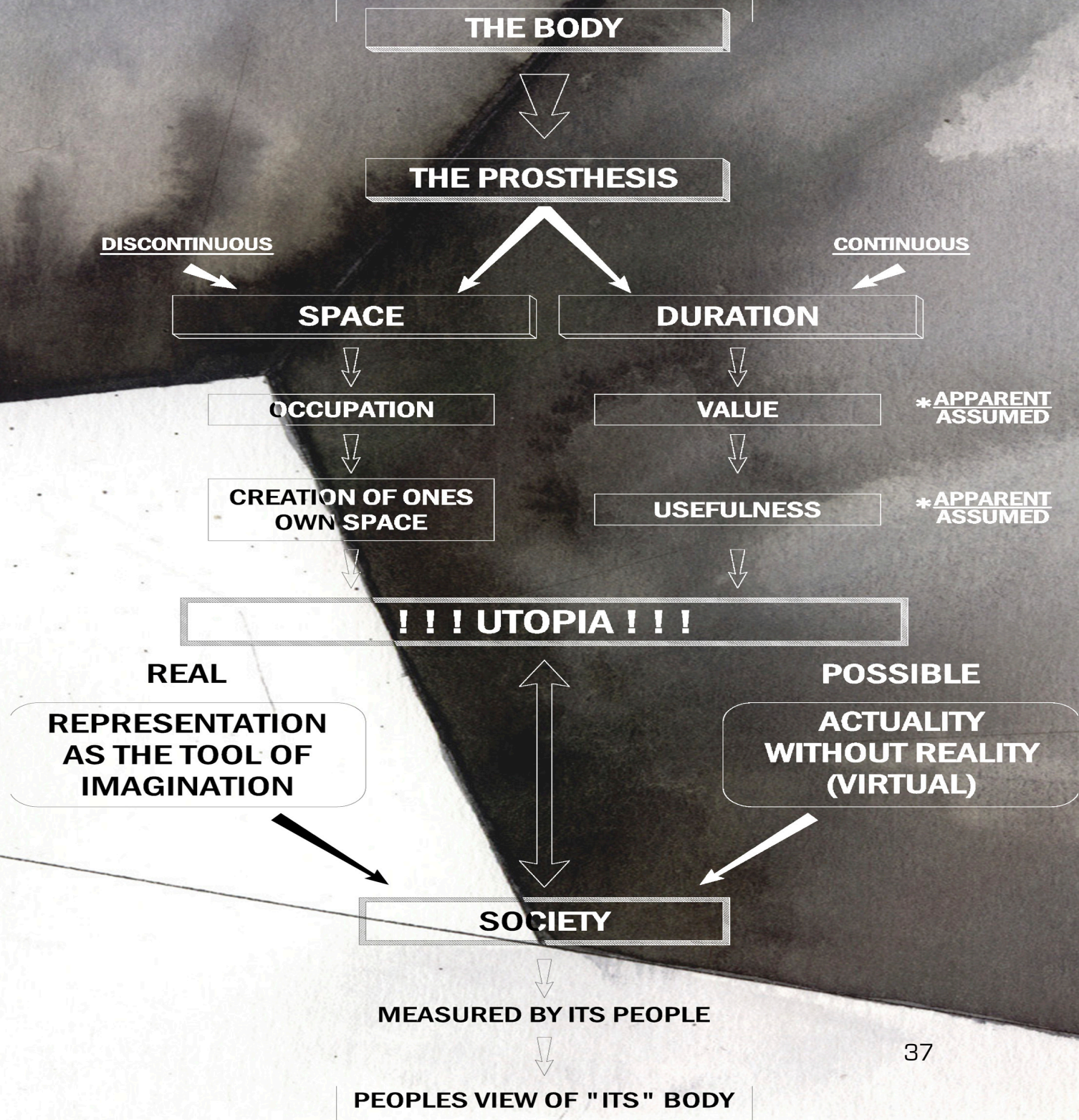


## 2.3 Theoretical Summary\_

36

© DASSAULT DALEY AFTER DANIEL GOFFIN







## *WITH ALL THIS BEING SAID.....*

May we assume that urbanity and more specifically the human response to urbanity lies between the play, conflict and interaction between the two. Would the one exist in the absence of the other?

It is then the intention of this thesis to test this statement. Is there a state of flux, positive and negative thereby creating balance when one initiates this antagonism between the continuous and the discontinuous.

# Space



# Duration

The landscape of the earth is like a skin or veil, wrapping the globe in it's different guises. Cities are like skins of this skin – second skins.

Architecture uses the skin of the earth. It makes is habitable. Architecture also turns the skin of the earth into an expression of another space – an inner world of dreams and desires. Cities are places where these two definitions of architecture are composed into different thematic mixtures.

(Bunschoten 1998)

© DASSAULT DALEY

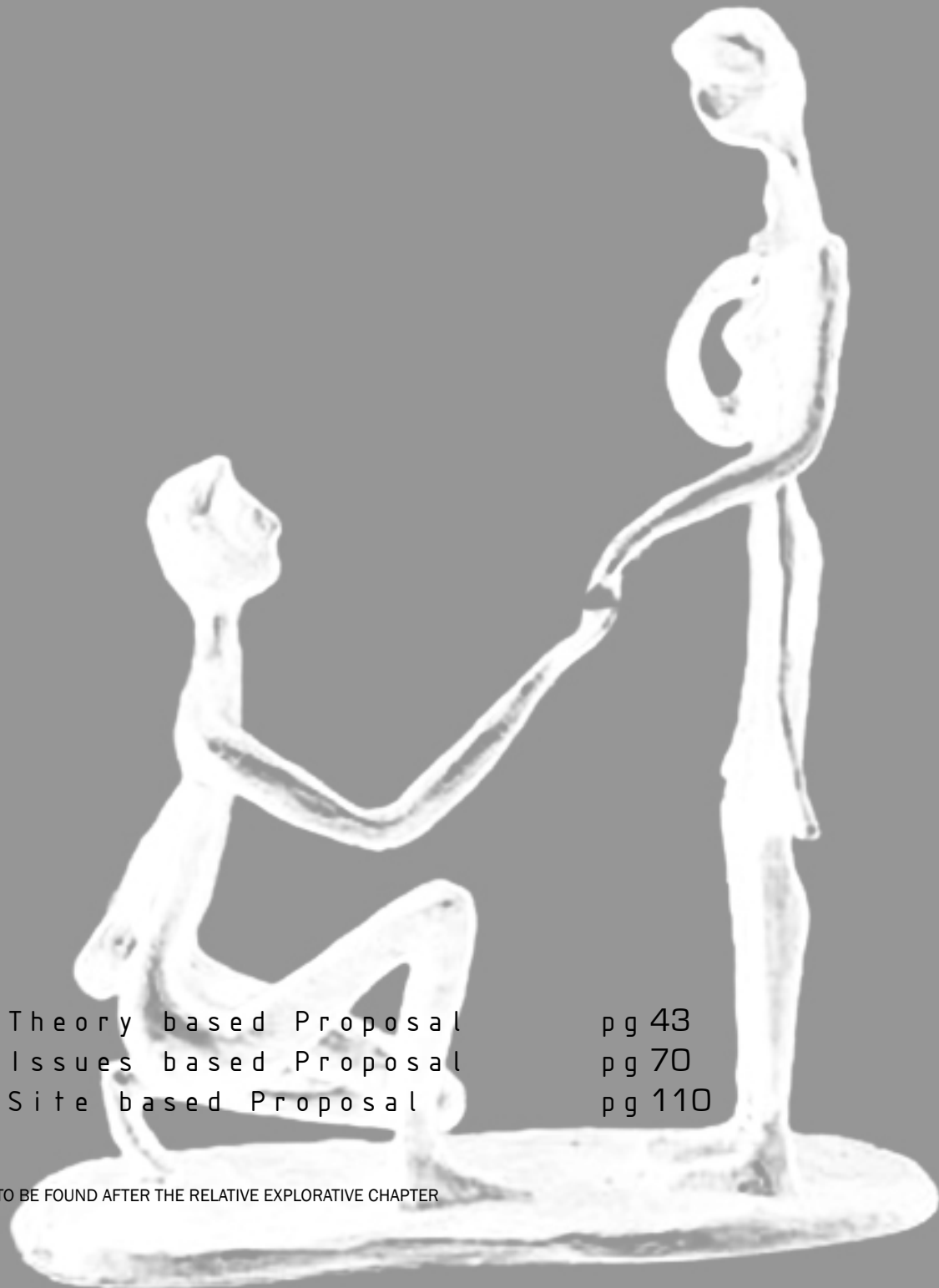
3

Proposition\_

40

<b>3.1</b>	Theory based Proposal	pg 43
<b>3.2</b>	Issues based Proposal	pg 70
<b>3.3</b>	Site based Proposal	pg 110

• PLEASE NOTE THAT SUB-CHAPTERS ARE TO BE FOUND AFTER THE RELATIVE EXPLORATIVE CHAPTER



## 3.1 Theory based Proposal\_

With these theoretical foundations in place, a proposal defining theoretical design drivers as tools for a palmsest can be articulated as follows:

This photo taken in Maputo, Mozambique in 2006 best shows this conflict and to some degree the symbiotic relationship between the paradigms of "Space" and "Duration" based elements.

In the background we have the construction of a very massive and

overwhelming shopping complex. The position of the structure on the harbour front, near the existing fish and fresh produce markets.

This would tend to have a considerable implications on the trade in these markets, both negative and positive. The permanence of this object allows it to be a tool of representation for the people that shop here, and those that have retail outlets here.

It is a successful instrument, but what it achieves with its permanence, it loses with a lack of adaptability.

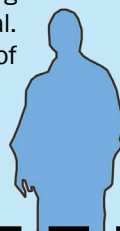
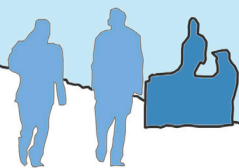
In contrast, the informal vendor positioned against the hording along the walkway shows his ability to adapt simply by his presence. True, it might not be attractive to do trade on the street; but the only limitations place upon him are those of his imagination - the ultimate function of usefulness.





“Goliath” - The product of capitalism. An object whose role is nothing but to occupy space. An element solely concerned with representation of an image.

“David” - An intervention of self preservation / development. An object which attempts to bring added value to the individual. A continuous endeavour of possibility.



# 4

## Identified issues



# Emergency;

## **4.1** **4.2**

Issues at Face Level  
Issues Examined

pg 46  
pg 58

The objective outcome, (from a pre-emptive position) of the thesis is five fold. It is not the intension to fill the basket with ideas in order to hopefully strike an quality of importance and meaning with one, but rather that they assist in fully understanding the problem through a process of comparison and contradiction.

This process of identification was not limited to the field of academic endeavour, but set out rather to listen to the voice of the street, the cafe, the night club, the church pew and the arrivals lounge. I needed this in order to make this thesis less a product of intellectual self gratification, but rather a source of feasible solution.

## 4.1 Issues at Face Level\_

46

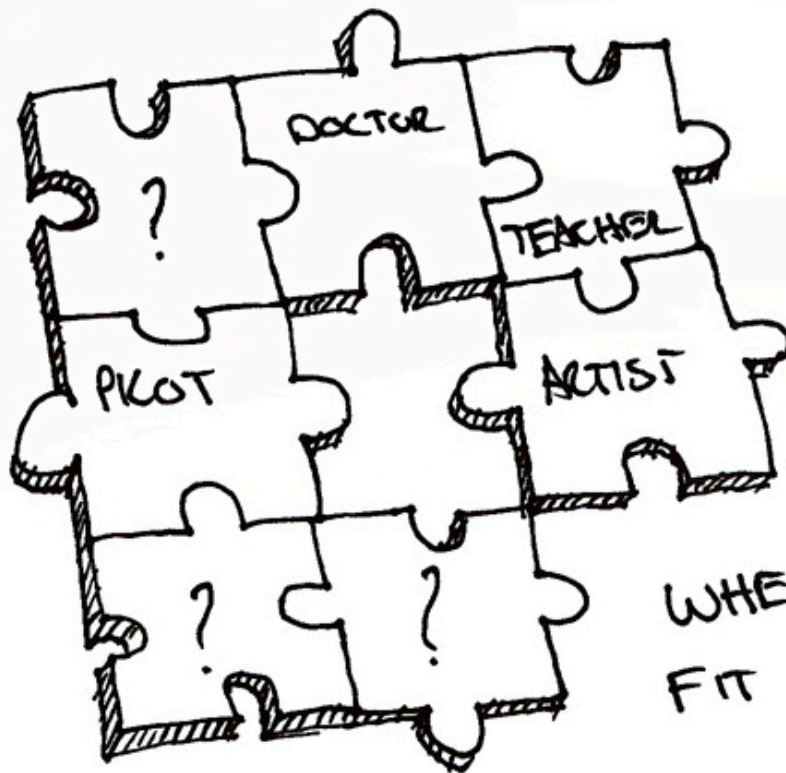






As a primary, There will be an examination into the phenomenon of “de-artisanisation” of the labour force in the global market, the current trend towards an over professional-isation of the market which has created a vacuum in skilled labour.

Unpacking these trends into a programmed response in order to derive possible solutions designed for the local industry is the ultimate goal. And focusing on the construction and mining constituents.



© DASSAULT DALEY



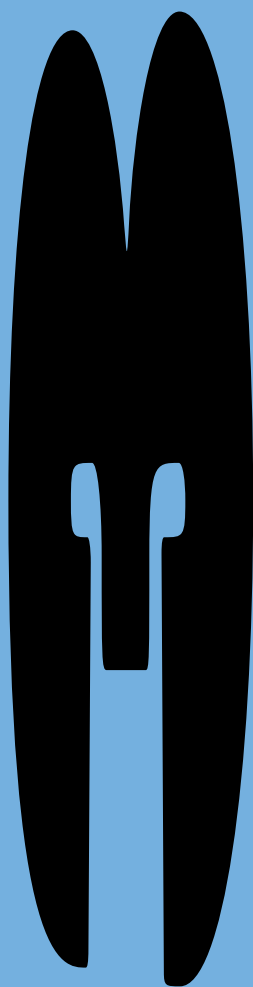
Following off the before mentioned root, there is a need to similarly address the needs of those who now find themselves without employment and necessary skills as a result of cut-backs in these sectors. To create a place that would equip the “residue” for other employment opportunities. Allowing for an open door, when all others are closing!





© DASSAULT DALEY





Leading directly off this, it should strike one as being odd that Johannesburg, being a city whose creation was totally the result of the gold mining industry – has no respectful icon to celebrate this fact. Does it not say something when the city's gold mining museum is situated in, and run by a theme park!



© MIDLOTHIANCAMERA.ORG.UK

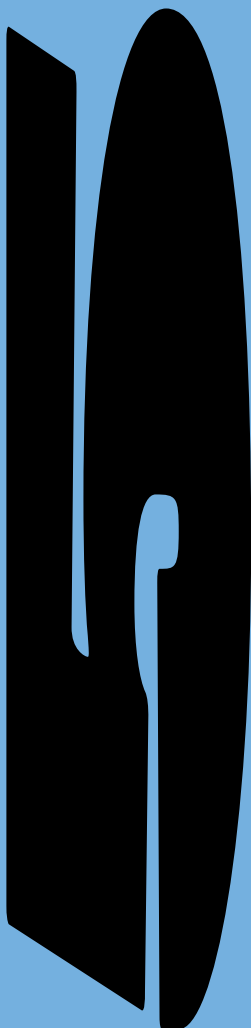


Whether through topographical, geographical and / or as the product of suppressive planning practices of the past, the city of Johannesburg is one of edges, buffers and transient zones. In this thesis I will set out to “occupy” these disposable spaces through a means of understanding what is required to not merely blur these edges, but to create a point of edge destination.

Whether it be the spaces left behind by the construction of the major road networks, land becoming available due the reclamation of land fill site, or ultimately the voids left by the planning restrictions of the old mining town.



© DASSAULT DALEY



Finally, to complete the circle – There is a need to bring the crucial human aspect to the proposal. This is to be done by seeking for an opportunity to link the artisan and the professional through what can at this stage best be described as an interdisciplinary platform. A piece of pro-active instigation.





WALKING TOGETHER TO  
ACHIEVE A GREATER GOAL...

PROFESSIONAL

ARTISAN

© MASTERFILE.COM - ROY OOMIS

Through a thorough and extensive investigation into what was seen as a epidermal observation of the issues surrounding the selected scenario, it is clear to see that these problems run deep to the source of the skills shortage currently facing the country at present.

There has recently been a flood of literature and related media

released on this topic. The fact that these originate from various institutions, news companies, private companies and government departmentsshowstheseriousness of the issue.

It is therefore time for discussions to cease and action to be initiated!

## 4.2 Issues Examined\_

58



© DASSAULT DALEY



© RTTRUST.CO.ZA



With the current boom in the construction sector the lack of skilled artisanal labour has been detected. In the past the absence of these skilled workers were not as apparent as they are now, but with a construction boom driven by stability in the local financial market, all the required infrastructure required relating to the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa™ and more specifically the construction of the high speed rail project joining Johannesburg, Sandton, Pretoria and the International Airport, Gautrain - the work that has to be done can not be solely achieved by those that for years have been doing it.

We must however not see this as a problem restricted to the borders of this country, at present the global artisanal skills shortage is a massive problem - we have created a society where getting your hands dirty is frowned upon, but with this we are now a collective of intellectually trained individuals that can't get to our places of work because no one knows how to build roads! This is naturally only a dramatisation to the point.

This has created an inflated demand, to which developing nations are responding to with great effect. The global importation and exportation of skill is common practise now - where South Africans are working on the London Underground because it is seen as substandard working conditions by the English to where engineers are being flown in to consult on the Gautrain project.



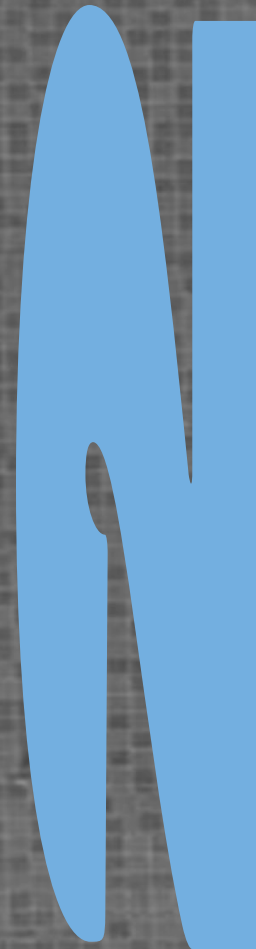


So how do we alleviate the problem of shortage of skilled labour and that of the working stock that is currently slowly being discarded through the move towards efficient automation of the mining process?

From a naive viewpoint the solution is simple.... You have the demand - sector needing labour, and you have the supply - thousands of miners being retrenched off the mines. Simple, connect the two and all the problems are solved. Not that easy.

The problem does not lie with the eagerness of labour to take on new roles and positions, away from what they know as it were - after all their biggest concern is putting food on the table everyday. The problem lies in getting the required skill conversion to the labour ie, there are just not enough if any, quality facilities to address this need of empowerment on a real grass roots level.

We are experiencing what could best be described as a total skills training failure - and both government and big business have noticed this and are putting billions of rands into addressing this issue - all they need is projects into which invest these available funds.



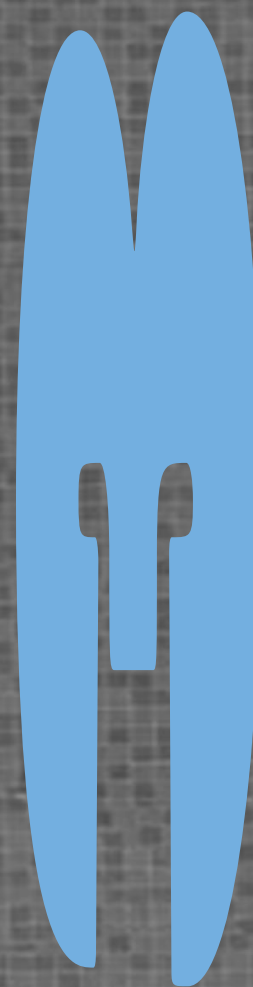


© DEVIANTART.COM



It is clear that there is a desire, a want and maybe even a need by the public to want to embrace the mining heritage of our city. With civic developments such as the Main Street Mall initiative it is clear to see that the people have not forgotten why the city is here - but one notices that it is still just a background of the city, there is no real pride relating to it or education around it as of yet.


If we can get people to be passionate about the mining heritage of the city - it has literally affected all that live in it. Cultivate a respect for the miner, maybe then us as a society will stop looking down at the men and women that get their hands dirty in order to drive this economy. And hopefully from there that respect will flow to all labour intensive disciplines.





© ISMAILFAROUK.COM

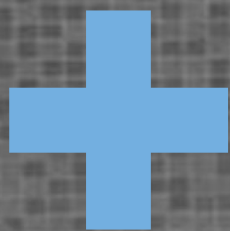
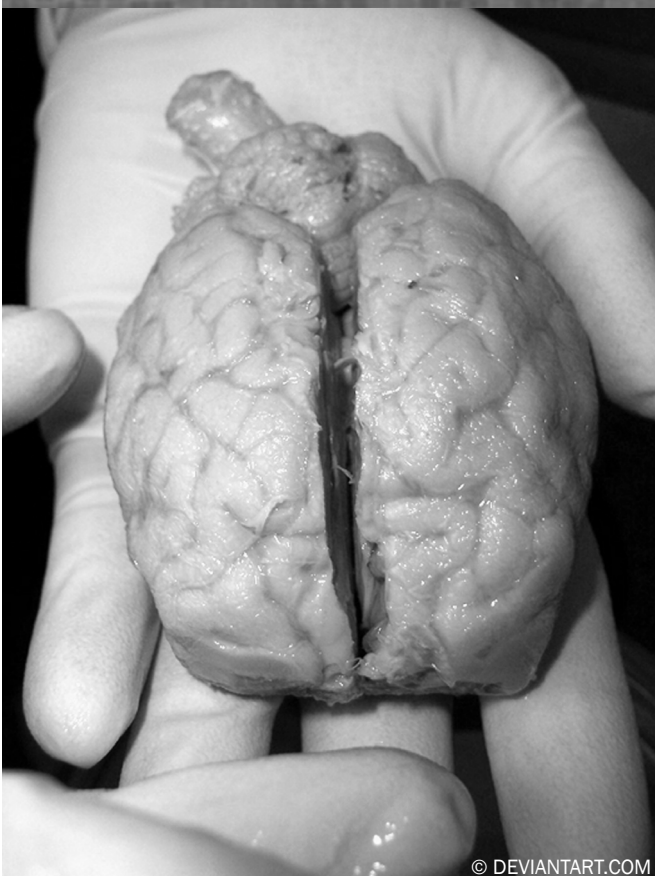




Understanding there “Disposed Spaces” is not one of dwelling too much on the reasons for their existence and creation, but more accurately about how people have claimed them, and how they have started to use them in not only a manner of use but that of self expression too.

It is how south of the city has a fragmented layout, but yet a fine texture that has value. It is how the areas south of the city were used to “feed” the city and the spaces that have been left behind from those past days.

The intension would then not be to create a statement that detracts from what is there at present, but rather how do we find a way to tie the looseness of the fabric closer - to prevent it from unravelling.



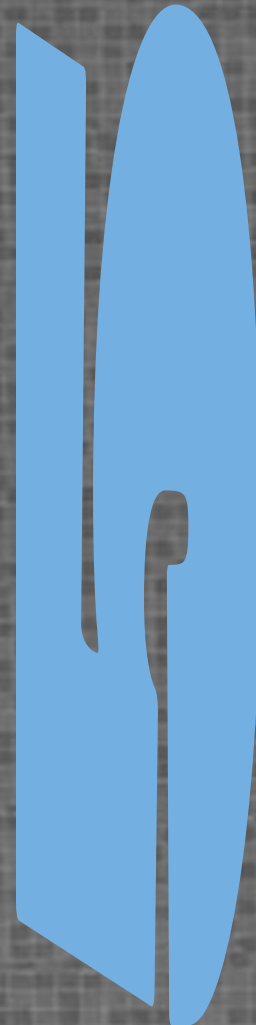


What may seem that the intension is to remove all positive notions around professionalism is not the case at all - this thesis is not about following a socialist train of thought but rather to bring across an understanding that there is a need to restore the balance - and maybe even make the balance better is i may, where the separation between the artisan and the professional is not one of master and servant.

.....

A situation where they are equal from the point of view that we as people are constantly learning from each other. How do we get taught without there being a teacher?

That we don't harbour the point of view that *"they will do it because i don't want to"* or that *"because thats their job"*, but rather that *"they will do it because they know what they are doing and therefore are better able to"*.



## 3.2 Issues based Proposal\_

Through the process of initial issue identification and then through a more analytical issue examination it is easy to formulate a proposal based on the information gathered.

This Issue response would determine the majority of the intended programme of the thesis due to the fact that the intended outcome as in this case, relates directly to a point of resolving and giving possible solutions through an

urban and architectural response, whatever that might be.

Firstly, the creation of a skills re-artisanisation centre, a place where the skill conversion can take place and transfer into desired and required fields may take place.

This is however not to be a facility based in theory, but rather where practical hands-on approach can be taken - only once you have practised a technique, could you

possibly understand it.

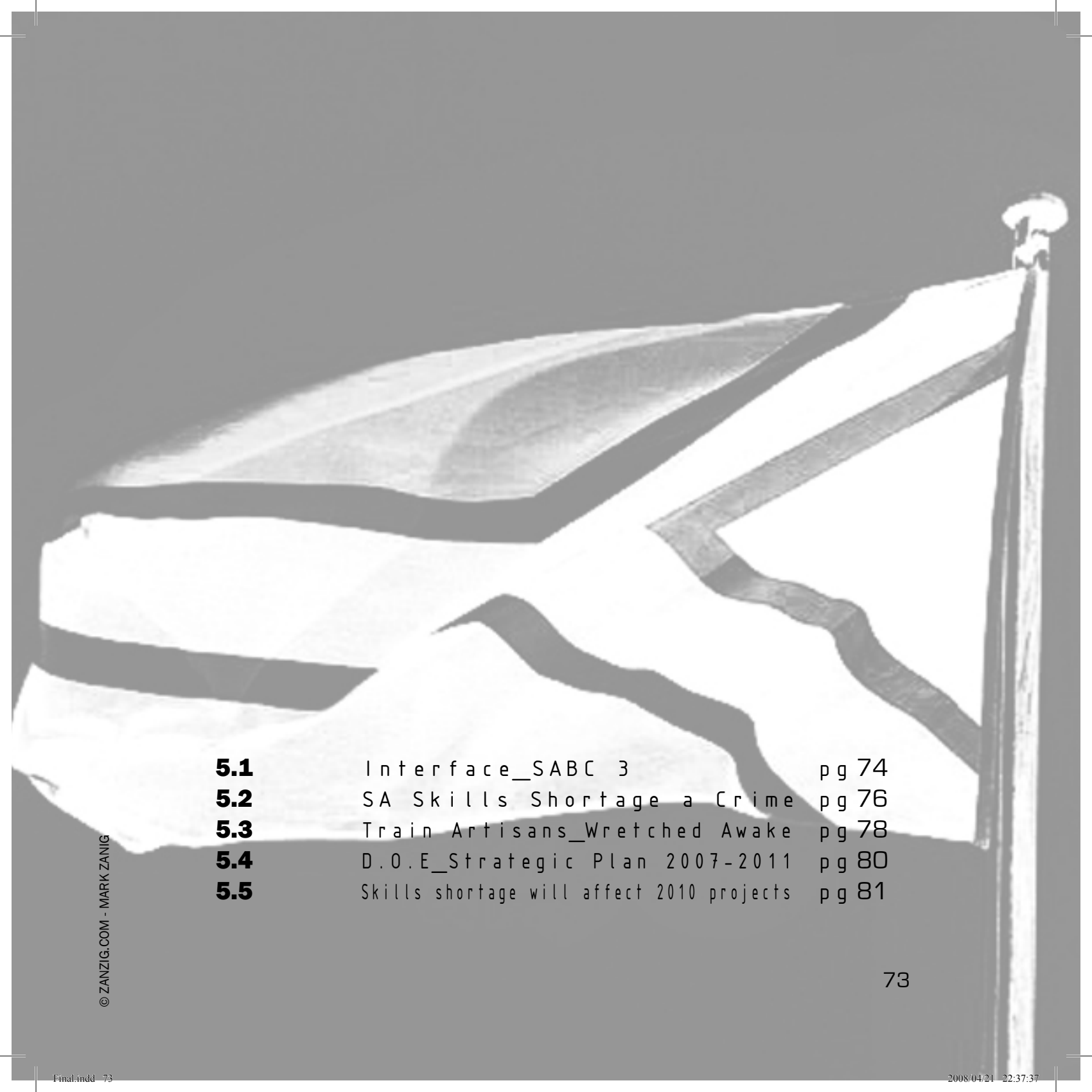
The need to create a space, where the public can learn, relax, educate and express themselves. In a place that is as varied and inspirational of value as that of the people it welcomes.





5

Local relevance\_



<b>5.1</b>	Interface_SABC 3	pg 74
<b>5.2</b>	SA Skills Shortage a Crime	pg 76
<b>5.3</b>	Train Artisans_Wretched Awake	pg 78
<b>5.4</b>	D.O.E_Strategic Plan 2007-2011	pg 80
<b>5.5</b>	Skills shortage will affect 2010 projects	pg 81

# 5.1 Interface\_SABC 3\_22<sup>nd</sup> April



© SABC 2007

## **Dr Francis Peterson - Engineering Council Of South Africa**

When posed the question of the skills shortages facing the industry at present, Dr Petersen said that we need to focus on the training centres that have been in operation before.

He also noted how big business, companies like Eskom, Anglo American

etc, are financially supporting and pushing for a revival in artisanal training.

He made reference to the India case study, where skills development prioritisation came both from public and private sectors.



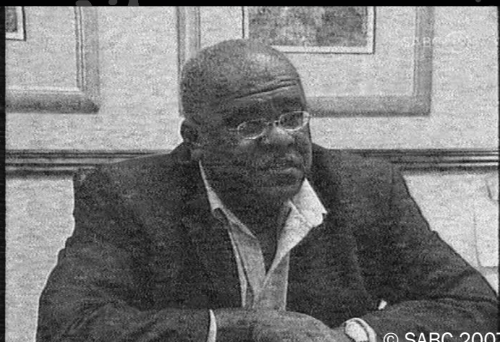
© SABC 2007

## **Mr Jack van der Merwe - Project Manager Gautrain**

Mr Van der Merwe mentions and makes positive mention of the results that he is aware of on the various projects that he is involved with in the Gauteng region.

Through the Impophoma Infrastructure Support Unit - A project setup by the Gauteng Department of Public Transport, Roads and Works in 2006. It is the role

of this Unit to run the '5000 Artisan Project' which is aimed at alleviating the projected skills shortage in the artisan field, especially those under 35 years of age.



© SABC 2007

## **Prof Jonathan Jansen - Dean: Faculty of Education University of Pretoria**

Speaking about the fact that at current only 12% - 13% of secondary school graduates enter formal tertiary institutions Professor Jansen sounded optimistic over the Department of Finance's injection of funding to address this issue.

This falls in line with both Departments of Education and Finance's planning that skills development to be an important part of the job creation and poverty t issues.

R2.2 billion rand has been allocated to universities in order to achieve the growth rate of 11% over the next 3 years.



**Mr Gwede Mantashe -  
Joint Initiative for Priority  
Skills Acquisition**

In laying out the goals of JIPSA, Mr Mantashe said their goals fall in line with those of ASGISA - Halving poverty and unemployment by the year 2014, to a point where skills transfer is seen as mobility in the labour market.

Training for artisans and technicians

must no longer be seen as an expense, but rather as investment. There needs to be a reversal of where in the 80's public institutions cut back on training in order to operate like private organisations.

Thus resulting in all the empty training institutions.



© SABC 2007

**Ms Ann Bernstein - Centre for  
Development and Enterprise**

Ms. Bernstein makes the point that we cant look at the skills shortages facing the country at the moment as being a short term problem, and therefore cant be solved in the short term.

But rather that there has to be both a long term strategy, where there needs to be a focus on fixing the current education

and training system which would be supported by a shorter term solution of the importation of skills - the latter being a political mind field of its own.



© SABC 2007

**Dr Theuns Eloff -  
Deputy Chair: HESA**

In his position as the current deputy chairperson of Higher Education South Africa, Dr Eloff stated that at present their primary objective is to get all the existing, dormant or utilised FET (Further Education and Training) Colleges to a point of effective utilisation.



© SABC 2007

521 offices worldwide, and in 2006 member firms reported a 12% increase in fees, the fourth year of double-digit growth, so is becoming a global force to be reckoned with.

Grant Thornton's client base consists largely of medium to large privately owned businesses. It inaugurated the survey in the European Union 15 years ago and has steadily extended it: it now covers 7 200 business owners in 32 countries, including 200 in SA, where they typically employ 100-400 people.

The survey shows that while SA businessmen are more optimistic than the global average, their overall optimism peaked at a huge 84% net in 2005 and slipped to 80% in 2006 and 74% this year, making SA the 7th most optimistic nation in the survey. In contrast, while optimism elsewhere has been edging up in recent years, it is still only 45% globally.

But, interestingly, when the survey looked at specific areas, replies were more positive than last year, most notably in employment, where 53% of SA respondents expect to take on extra staff this year, against 32% last year - though in the upshot, 50% actually did increase their complements last year.

### **Crime just a cost of doing business**

Offsetting these positive factors is the impact of crime, 84% of respondents saying that they or their employees have been affected by violent crime in the past year. Apart from the direct costs of extra security, this harms productivity, creativity and motivation, and leads to loss of staff and customers.

So it was appropriate that Grant Thornton used the launch of the survey to hold a seminar on business and crime, chaired by Johnny Steinberg with a panel comprising Gauteng safety & security MEC Firoz Cachalia, columnist and recent victim David Bullard and Business against Crime SA deputy CEO Graham Wright.

Whether the discussion actually did more than reinforce most people's preconceptions is a moot point. But in terms of the survey, it would seem that most firms now consider crime just a cost of doing business rather than a constraint.

Lack of skills was cited by a net 58% of respondents as the main constraint, up from 44% last year and compared to a global 36%. Then came regulation and red tape, at 46% (38% global). In contrast, financial and demand constraints

**SKILLS DENIALISTS** take note: an international survey has found that the skills shortage has overtaken red tape as the main obstacle to doing business in SA.

That's a key finding of this year's International Business Report from Grant Thornton, the international accounting firm just lagging behind the world's Big Four. In total, it is represented in 113 countries with



all eased over the year, as did the impact of HIV/Aids, though to a lesser extent.

Now it's simply not credible that the skills complaint is a white man's fabrication, as was alleged in one of the more fatuous recent pronouncements. No doubt there are businessmen who prefer to hire people of similar backgrounds that they feel comfortable with - and it ought to be their right to do so - but the reality is that if you're running a business with up to 400 staff, your prime concerns are efficiency, profitability and growth, and you take the skills you need where you can find them.

### **Skills shortage even worse in public sector**

It's worth pointing out that before 1994 the private sector was steadily and often illegally eroding the restriction on black skills development, and there's no reason to think its attitude has changed now the restrictions have been lifted.

Moreover, it's obvious that the skills

shortage is even worse in the public sector than in the private sector, and the suggestion that there is still an underground army of grey-shoed apartheid-era apparatchiks in the public sector blocking black advance is patently absurd.

At the same time, one has to sympathise with the likes of those who write to the newspapers and complain that they've applied for 69 (or whatever) jobs in the past year and, because of their pigmentation, not been interviewed once.

As one in particular complained the other day, he had a degree, and surely all degrees are equal, so why was he being discriminated against?

Sadly, it doesn't work like that, anywhere in the world. Does anyone really think that, in the US, a degree from the State University of North Dakota opens as many doors as one from Harvard?

### **Getting worse as economy grows**

It will take a long time to eradicate the legacy of the pre-1994 tribal colleges, and it's not clear that the amalgamation of institutions has always worked as well as hoped.

And then, once upon a time SA had an artisans' apprenticeship system that was the envy of the world. True, it was racially exclusive; but that could have been changed at the stroke of a pen. Wouldn't it have been better to build on this rather than set up all these Setas that drain money from the private sector and all too often don't seem to be delivering the goods?

It's significant, though predictable, that the skills shortage is worsening as the economic growth rate is improving. SA can't afford to have the growth rate held below the levels needed for social upliftment and reducing unemployment by lack of skills.

This may be no secret, but surveys as broadly based as Grant Thornton's may carry more credibility than complaints by individual businessmen, who can be accused of speaking to their book - or their prejudices.

## 5.3 Train Artisans\_Wrenched Awake\_

Artisanal skills training has collapsed in SA. But now some companies are doing something about it.

Company learnership programmes, meant to be the font of skills for SA, have been a disappointment. Blame sits somewhere between business and government, but there is no doubt that companies are not doing what they could to train new employees, particularly artisans.

Partly in resistance to the red tape created by the Skills Development Act in 1998, and partly because parastatals used to train more people than they needed (before they were corporatised), many companies simply closed down their training programmes.

The numbers are dramatic. Mike Macrae, who manages artisan skills training at Sasol Synfuels, says national statistics on artisan training show a dramatic decrease from about 33 000 apprentices in 1975 to 7 500 in 1990 and 3 000 in 2000.

The 2005 intake dropped to 1 440. The average age of skilled artisans has increased to 53 years.

### WHAT IT MEANS

SA's apprenticeships have  
78

collapsed. And training has become imperative for companies to grow.

But now companies are confronting the skills shortage, driven by concern for their own survival. And that means forcing into existence a working relationship with the sector education & training authorities (Setas), which are meant to accredit company training programmes and provide for companies to recover the costs from skills levy funds. Many Setas have become notoriously inefficient and even corrupt, but some are working. Others can be improved if companies in the sector make the effort.

One in the notorious camp is the construction Seta, Ceta. Aveng CE Carl Grim is dismissive of it, and his opinion of the bankrupt and headline-grabbing authority is shared by many in the sector.

Ceta's latest financial statements were qualified by the auditor-general and a number of inadequate controls were cited. At least two forensic investigations have been held into the authority's affairs.

*"We train and claim what we can from them," he says.*

Lelani Robertson, the director

of skills and training at Aveng's Grinaker-LTA, says Aveng saw four years ago that the number of artisans being produced in the country was insufficient for the amount of work that the company would be tendering for in the coming years.

Aveng has three Seta-accredited training facilities and has 200 artisans in training at present, producing 50 graduates a year.

Other artisan-hungry companies are also now investing in developing skills.

Sasol says it is investing R140m in a skills development programme that will train 830 entry-level candidates to be artisans by 2009.

Mittal says it is training 288 artisans this year, 100 more than it requires for its own capital programmes.

Mittal spokesman Tami Didiza says: *"It is getting more difficult to find suitably qualified and experienced technically skilled people in the market to replace some of those who have resigned. However, as we are continuously training, we have not yet been as severely affected as employers that do not have a training infrastructure."*

Many companies simply blame

the “failed” Setas for the lack of skills. That contention is challenged by Florus Prinsloo, the labour department’s director for Seta co-ordination. *“If the Setas have failed’, and many Setas (such as banking and food & beverage) would disagree, then employers have failed, since Setas are managed and controlled by organised business and organised labour, the two key elements of business.”*

Though the conception of the Setas and their marketing to the private sector were possibly flawed, they cannot bear the responsibility for the shortage of skilled workers alone. Indeed, skills training has always been a difficult function for business.

Pierre Fourie, CE of Master Builders SA, says the national body has been encouraging its member associations to increase training but has had mixed results. *“There is not a general take-up. It’s not like everyone is training like hell.”*

Fourie says that in the federation’s 100-year history there has never been much enthusiasm to train employees. *“It has always been a bit of battle to get them to train. This is because it is expensive and funding has always been a*

*problem. The old perception is that the minute I train my guy he will find work elsewhere’.*”

But Fourie also cautions against panic. He says building activity in the past four years has increased tremendously. And it has all been done using existing labour. *“It is true that it is difficult to source specialist labour, but the work is all still being done. Though there is a shortage, you should be careful not to say it’s the end of the world and that things are going to shut down.”*

But the lack of skills is a binding constraint on growth. Government’s Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition (Jipsa), which is a complementary programme for the Accelerated & Shared Growth Initiative of SA which targets 6% annual GDP growth by 2010, has identified artisan training as one of five key areas to target. Jipsa wants 12 500 artisans to be trained every year from now until 2010 to increase the number of artisans in SA to 50 000, at a cost of about R2,4bn.

Jipsa was created to co-ordinate existing training programmes of the Setas, state-owned enterprises and further education & training colleges. It is also intended to co-

ordinate information on training needs and current programmes with all the social partners, which includes government and employers.

Jipsa programme director Makano Morojele concedes that the 12 500 artisans trained every year for the next four years is a stretch target.

But the labour department’s Prinsloo says 5 000 artisans have been trained every year in SA over the past seven years. “No current single database exists in SA at present which records all active artisans as many artisans do not work as artisans. Many run their own companies and are thus called CEOs or MDs.

*“The department of labour is implementing an employment services system that will eventually record the supply and demand of all occupations in SA and give us a better idea of the numbers of artisans in the system at any point in time. That data should be coming on line by mid-2008,”* says Prinsloo.

By then, government and business hope, there will be many more artisans around.

## 5.4 The Department of Education\_ Strategic Plan\_2007-2011\_

**Attached are selected portions taken from the Department of Education's Strategic Plan 2007-2011\_**

### **FIVE -YEAR BROAD PRIORITIES**

#### **SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

In order to address skills shortages, the Department will continue to adopt and implement policies to accelerate growth initiatives through:

##### **- Further Education and Training (FET)**

The thrust of this priority area will be on the recapitalisation and the revival of FET Colleges. Increased access to Mathematics, Science and Technology study fields to increase the quality and quantity of learners throughout in these offerings. The Dinaledi Programme implemented will provide special attention and support to selected schools offering Mathematics and Science in all provinces. Ensuring that all secondary schools are able to offer Mathematics and Science and have the resources to teach these effectively.

##### **- Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET)**

The formation of partnerships with SETAs to deliver the accelerated skills development projects in agriculture, building and construction industry and hospitality skills

to promote skills building and lifelong learning. Projects will be implemented to increase participation in skills building and to increase enrolment in the formal ABET levels 1 to 4 programmes. The development and implementation of a mass literacy strategy to expand the provision of basic literacy programmes for adults, out of school youths, vulnerable children and females

##### **- Human Resource Development**

The Department will lead the implementation of the National Human Resources Development Strategy (NHRDS) and the revision of the National Qualification Framework (NQF) to address skills shortages.



## 5.5

# Skills shortage will affect 2010 Projects\_

By Dominique Herman\_

Thousands of skilled artisans would have to be imported from countries such as Australia and Dubai to fill jobs on 2010 World Cup projects due to the major artisan shortage in South Africa, according to the managing director of one of the country's leading labour brokers.

Shaun Day, of Kelly Industrial, said the average age of artisans in South Africa was 45. The combination of decreasing numbers of school-leavers entering the industry and many of the artisans taking their skills abroad was "dangerous" for an economy dependent on industry, manufacturing and production.

There was most need for millwrights, electricians, fitters and turners, pattern makers, injection moulders and tool, jig and die makers. Also, industry figures predicted the demand for skilled

artisans to be approaching the 30 000 mark, while the need for semi-skilled labour was increasing by more than 20 percent a year.

Day said that in the late 1970s and early 1980s, there were 30 000 annual registered apprenticeships. That number had decreased to 3 000 two years ago and last year to 1 400.

Parastatals, which had previously offered the bulk of apprenticeships had, through privatisation or semi-privatisation, reduced their training programmes to those needed for internal purposes only. And skills development bodies, which to some extent had picked up the slack, took much longer to train people.

Day said the problem was further compounded by the reluctance

of large corporates to invest in apprenticeship programmes. They argued that the length of time and large sums of money spent on individuals was often lost when competing companies poached them.

In the past year, there were 444 fitter and turner apprentices, 403 millwright apprentices, 399 tool, jig and die maker apprentices and 70 welding apprentices.

*"(Artisanal work) is not a sexy industry,"* Day said.

A long-term initiative "has to start somewhere", and he recommended a marketing campaign to lure school-leavers into these jobs. Some of the technikons that had closed due to the dramatic decrease in apprenticeships had to re-open.

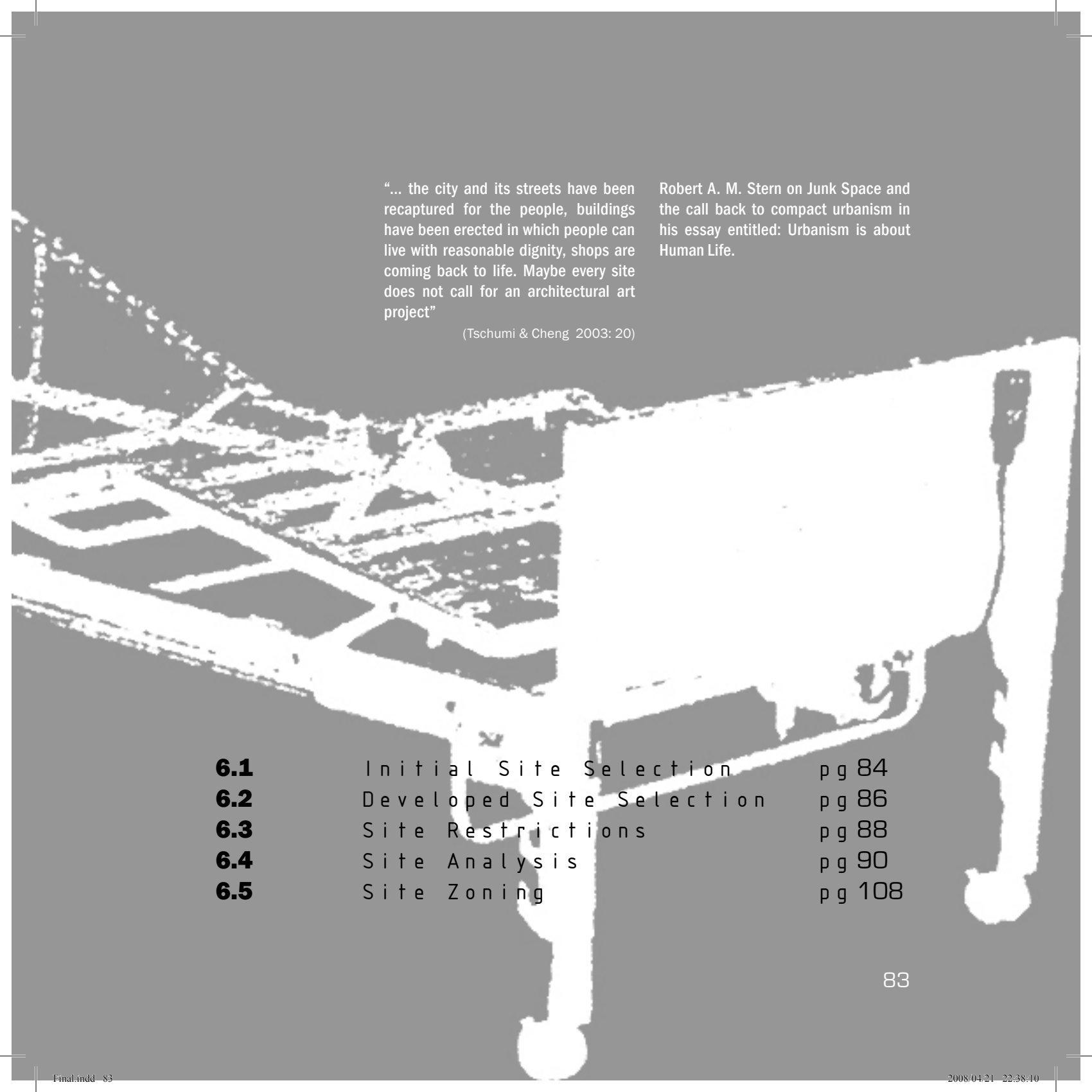




# G

Site\_

82

An aerial photograph of a city grid. A large, white, rectangular area is superimposed over the grid, covering several city blocks. The grid lines are visible as dark lines on a lighter background. The white area is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the image.

“... the city and its streets have been recaptured for the people, buildings have been erected in which people can live with reasonable dignity, shops are coming back to life. Maybe every site does not call for an architectural art project”

(Tschumi & Cheng 2003: 20)

Robert A. M. Stern on Junk Space and the call back to compact urbanism in his essay entitled: Urbanism is about Human Life.

<b>6.1</b>	Initial Site Selection	pg 84
<b>6.2</b>	Developed Site Selection	pg 86
<b>6.3</b>	Site Restrictions	pg 88
<b>6.4</b>	Site Analysis	pg 90
<b>6.5</b>	Site Zoning	pg 108

## 6.1 Initial Site Selection\_

When searching for a suitable site there were a few criteria that had to be met:

Firstly the site would have to be positioned in such a way that would allow for easy access to it - both vehicular and pedestrian.

It would also have to be positioned in such a way so as to form a connection between the world of the past (mining), the present (city) and to a certain degree the future (the realm of the imagination).

Secondly it would have to have an inherent honesty and truth to it - a place that has stayed true to itself through the ages. A place of “forgotten-ness” if you will.

It would also need to have some significance all to its own. Where its identification could be synonymous with the intervention that it will hold.



With this framework of selection laid out initial feelings were to possibly use the currently vacant TopStar drive-in site. This site presented all the desired results to the programme which was laid out.

It was not until further exploration and consultation that both the sentimental, restrictive and proposed drawbacks became apparent.

© DASSAULT DALEY

## 6.2 Developed Site Selection\_

With all the restrictions placed on the TopStar site, and more time spent searching for viable alternatives The resultant conclusion ended up almost at the same place. A site that had all the benefits that the TopStar site allowed, and seemingly none,

or at least less of the applied and assumed constrictions.

The piece of green to the north of TopStar offered an ideal compromise. In addition there was now a more feasible opportunity to link the intervention to the

extension of Simmonds street - which has always been the home of most of the major mining concerns.

Thereby linking past, present and future.



© DASSAULT DALEY







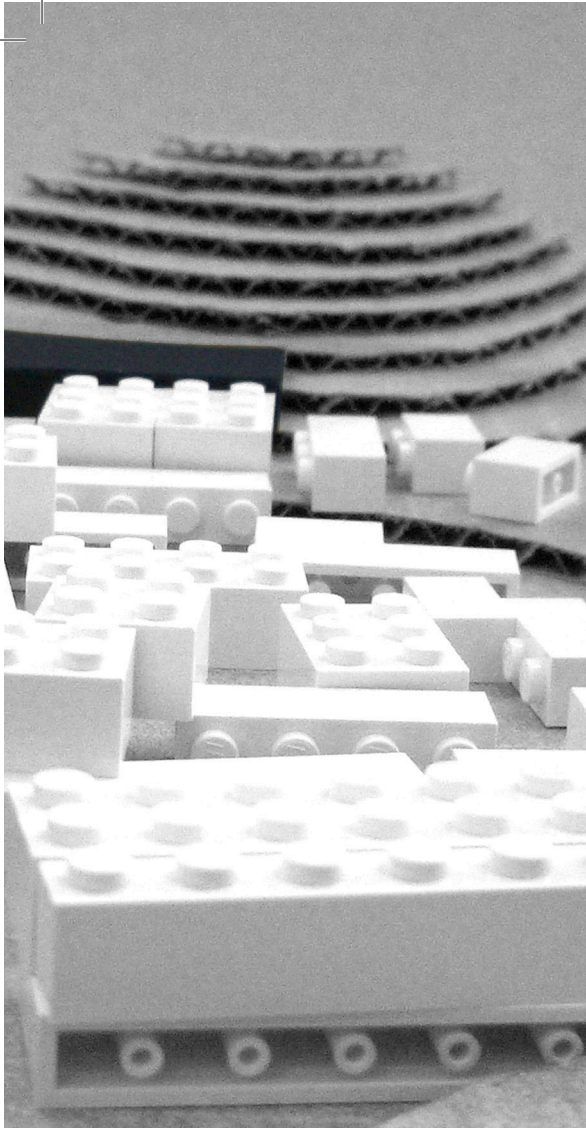
## b.3 Site Restrictions\_

**1.** The first implied restriction that is to be placed on the design intervention by the site and its context is that in order to fulfil its desired role is that it should be able to fit into its current landscape even with a total absence of adjoining interventions and infrastructure . Thereby allowing it a timeless quality which would make for an architecture that can communicate with any additions to the urbanscape of the area.

**2.** Furthermore the intervention should not overwhelm the current context. It is to add to the area, not detract from what is already there - or what is to come.

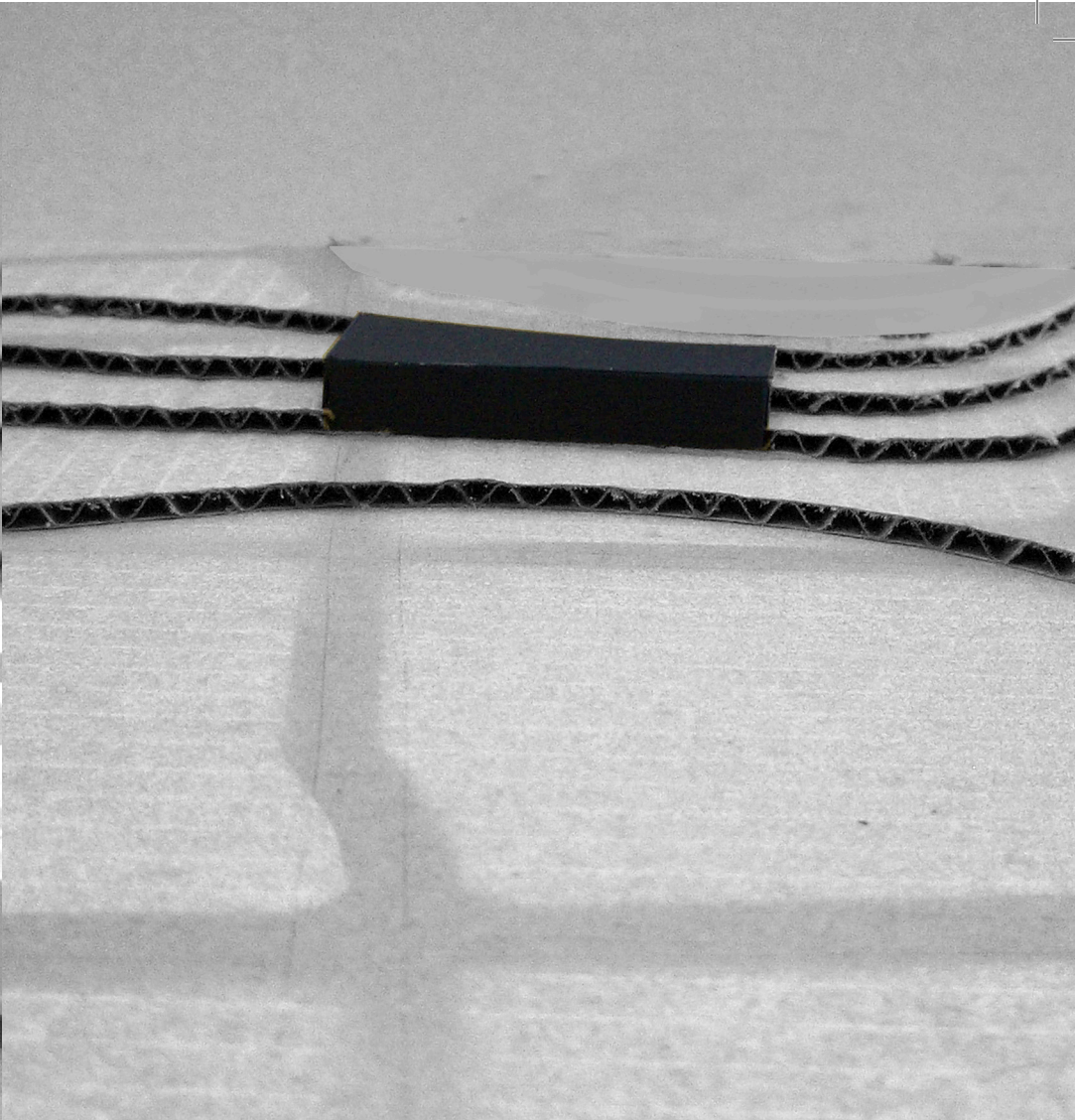
The project is to act as a foundation





catalyst for revival in this area that is at present an opportune area for development.

It is to act as a destination piece, but still part of the journey to the celebration point . . . . . TopStar

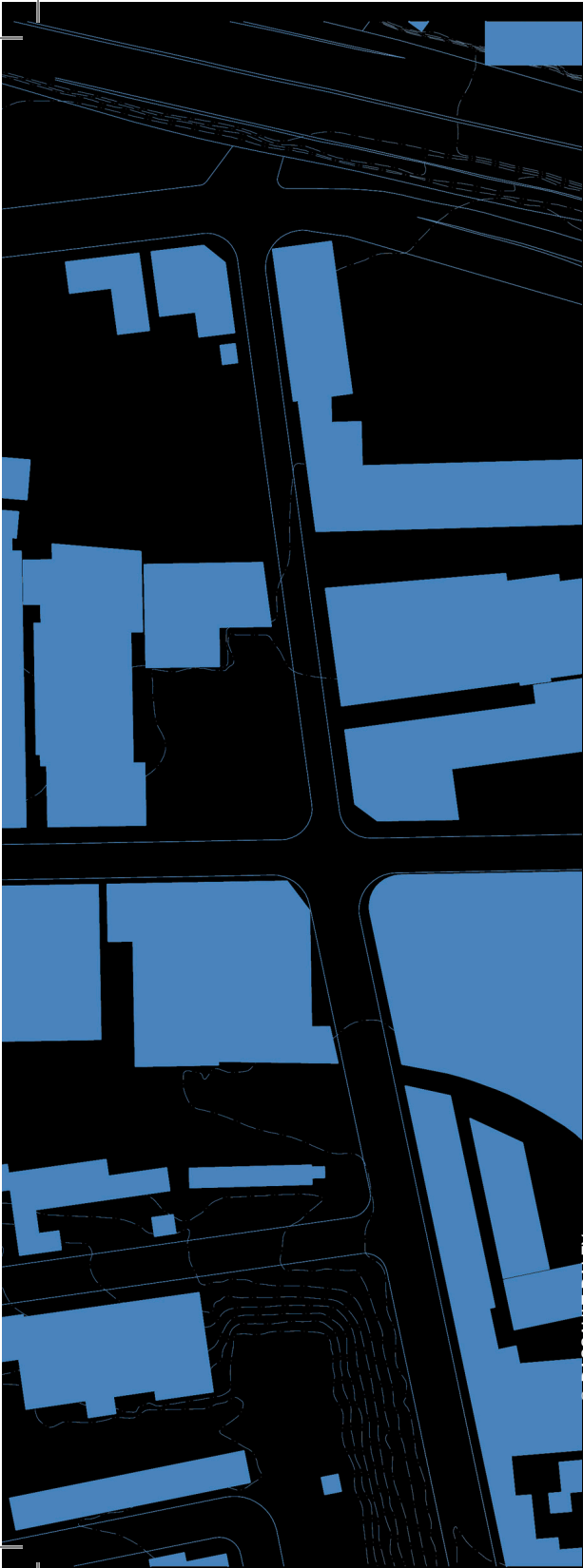


**3.** Finally, the selected site is caught in a tussle between the current owners of the TopStar mine dump and the community of Johannesburg as to whether or not they should be allowed the re-mine the dump. So the point has been raised that this piece should be one of protest against such action. But the reality is that for the architecture to be truly successful, it must be able to survive without the dump to lean on.

An aerial photograph of a city block with blue building footprints overlaid. White contour lines are visible in the lower right quadrant, indicating a sloped area. The text '6.4 Site Analysis\_' is overlaid in the lower left quadrant.

## 6.4 Site Analysis\_





The site analysis section's purpose is to primarily analyse and understand the site, but secondly to familiarise one with the site and unpack all the relevant characteristics into a concise readable package.

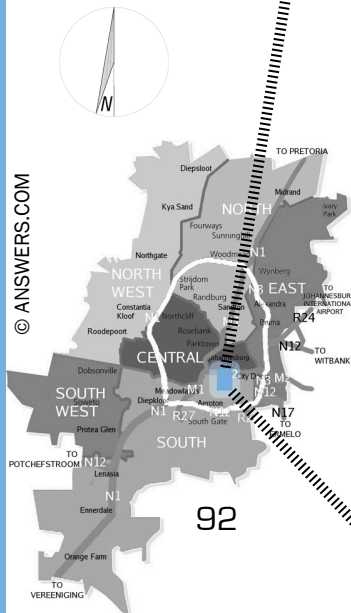
The position of the site relative to the greater Johannesburg city area is very important to how it relates and is accessed. Familiarisation of the context and urban fabric of the site there is a walk down Simmonds Street in order to illustrate the existing context in which the thesis sits.

A multitude of mappings were done to show how the intervention is suited to the area, through an understanding of the needs of existing businesses, access and articulation routes and important safety and security needs which are so dependant to large scale investment.

In understanding the existing fabric, it is clear to see how an intervention would be proactive in any larger urban revitalisation which might be focused on this area in time.

An erf consolidation graphic has also been compiled with the goal in mind of showing that this is not a singular concern project, but rather that many parties, public and private will need to work together for this to work.

## Site Posi-





The selected site is situated just south of the M2 Highway at the most southern point of Simmonds street along the boundaries of the Selby and Park Central areas.

With Richard Street to the west and

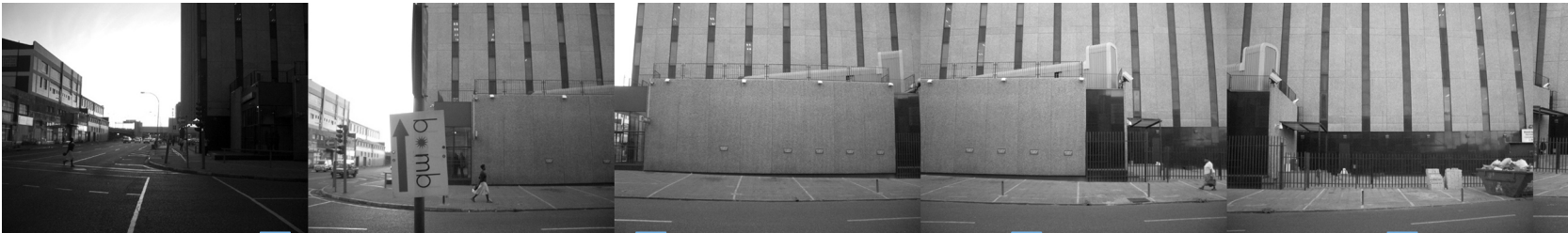
Loveday Street South to the east. To the south, backing the site is Broad Street and the extension of Simmonds Street, Simmonds Way South.

Positioned on what is currently

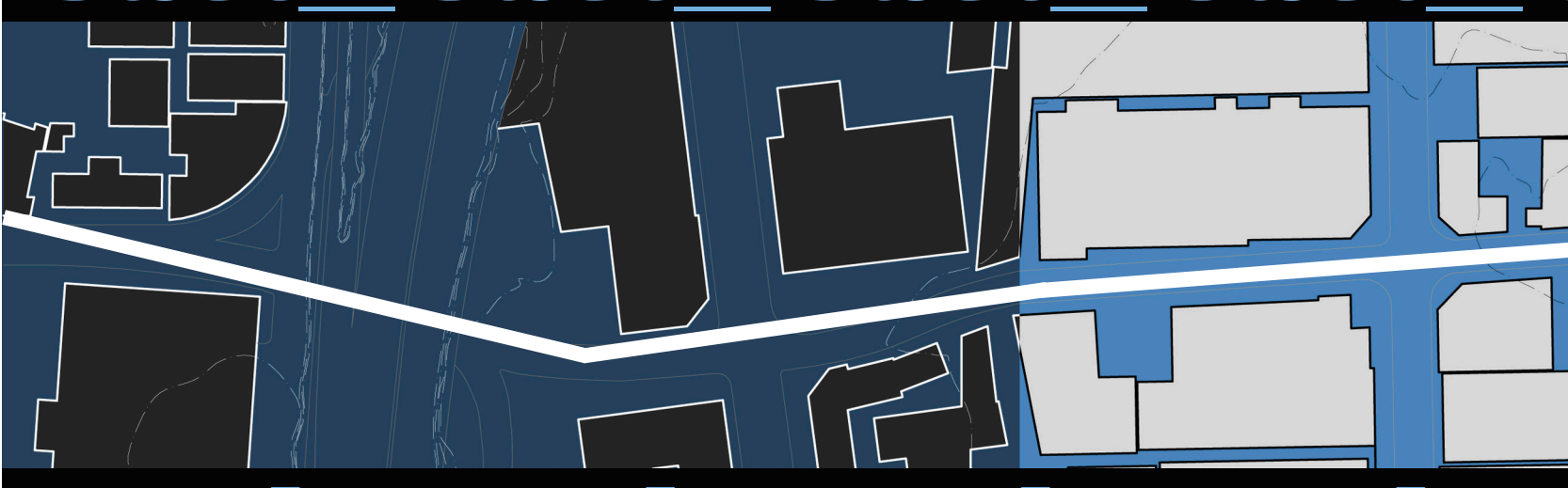
open land, the selected site sits nestled between industrial steel sheds and solid late 60's masonry buildings and with the TopStar drive-in mine dump directly south of the site.



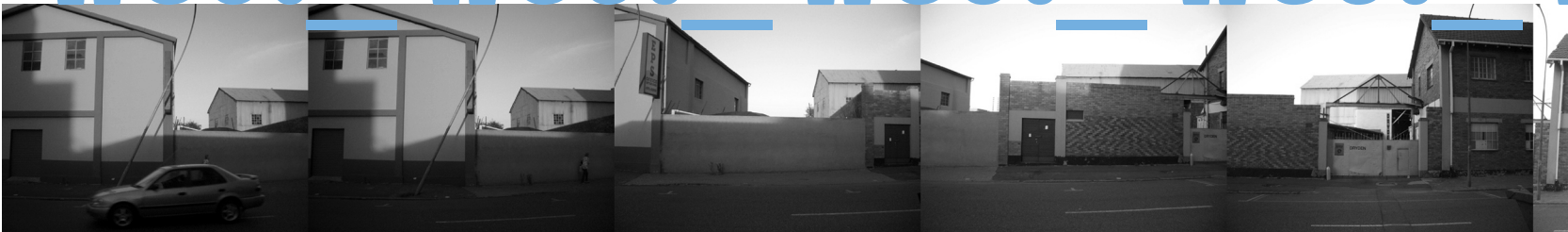
## A Walk Down Simmonds Street\_



**east east east east**



**west west west west**

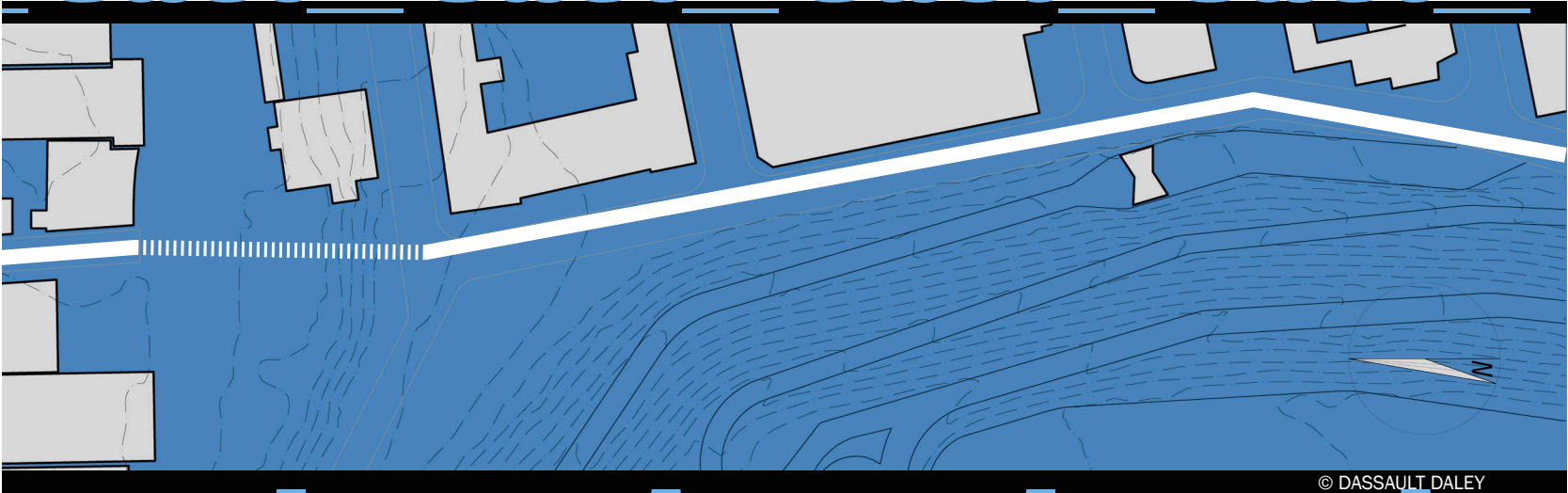






© DASSAULT DALEY

**east east east east**



© DASSAULT DALEY

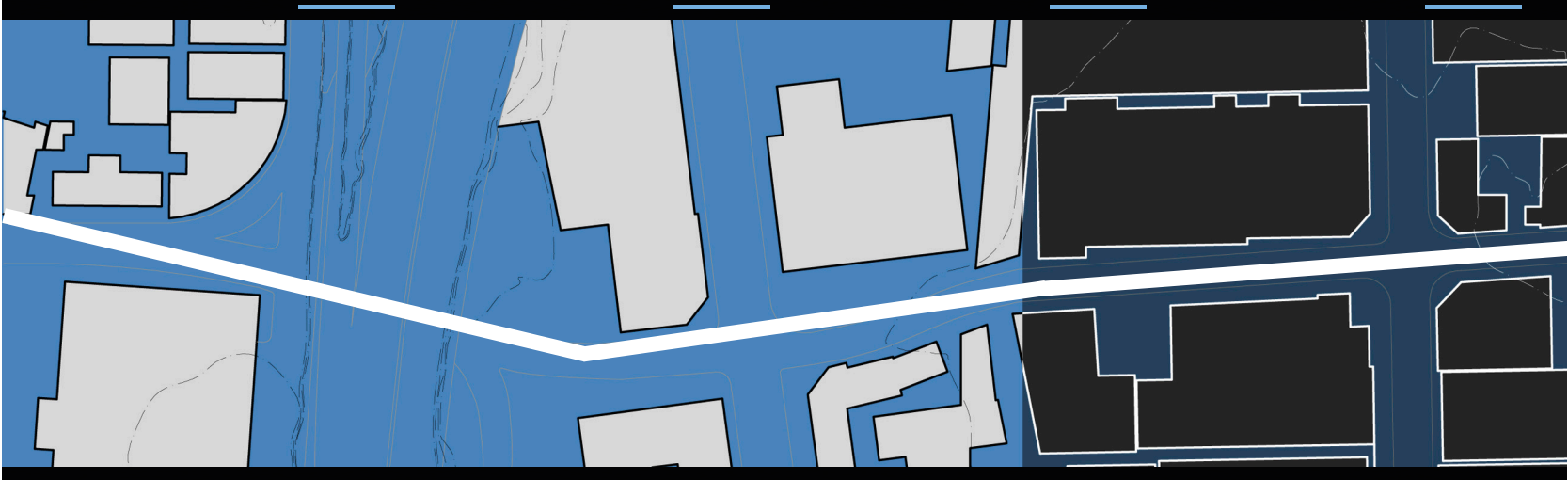
**west west west west**



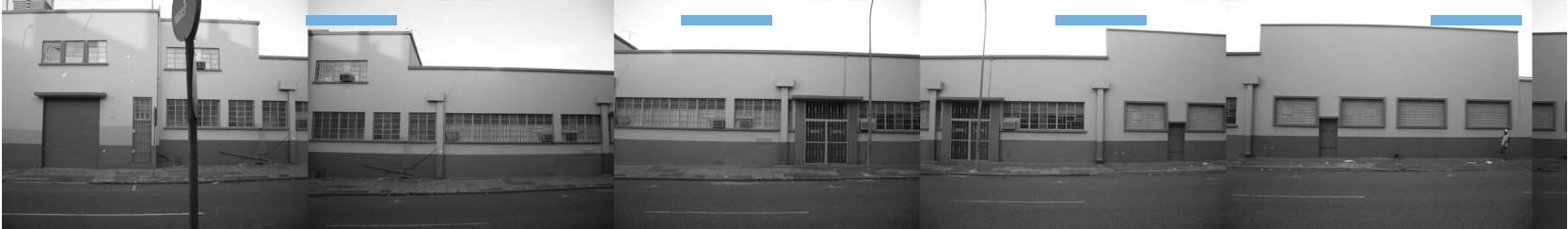
© DASSAULT DALEY



**east \_ east \_ east \_ east \_**



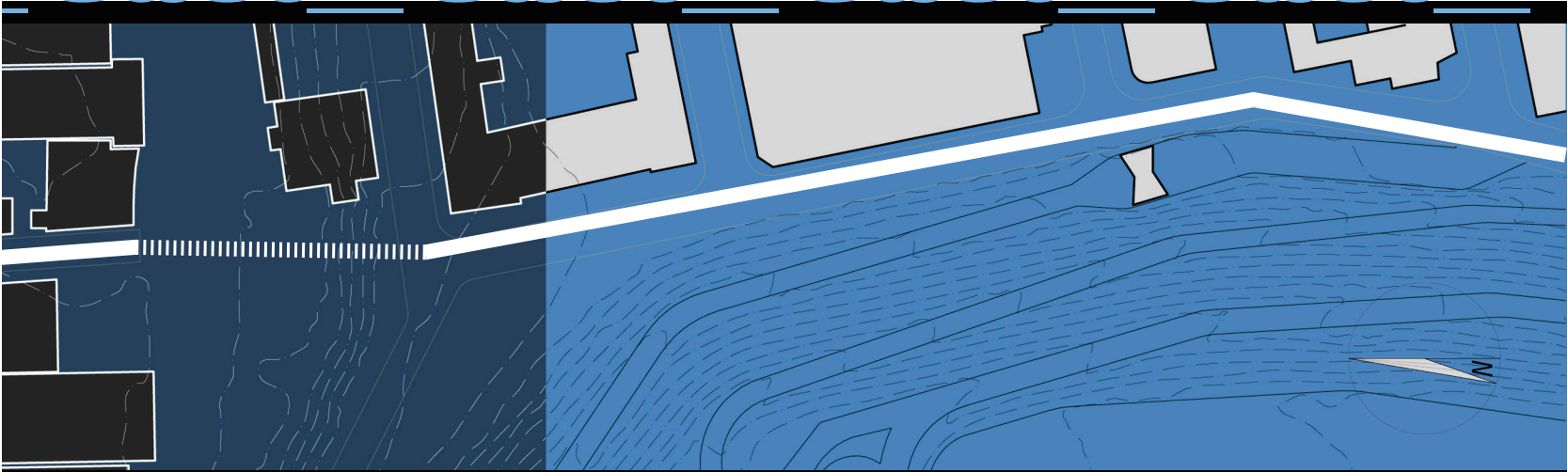
**west \_ west \_ west \_ west \_**





© DASSAULT DALEY

east east east east



© DASSAULT DALEY

west west west west

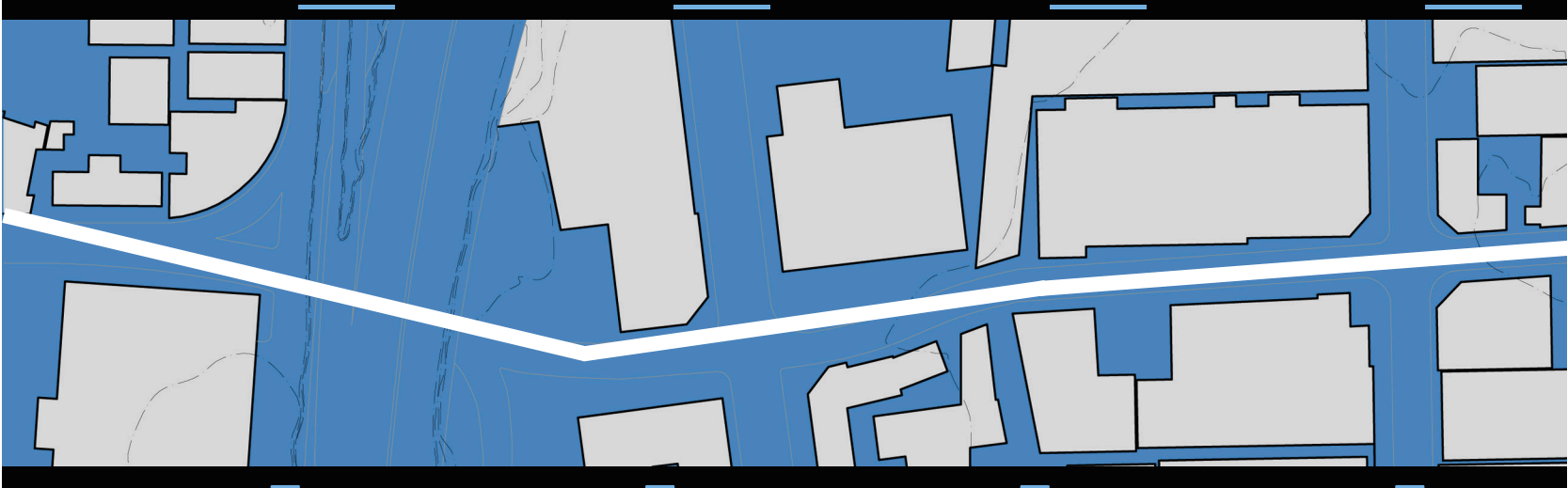


© DASSAULT DALEY





**east \_ east \_ east \_ east \_**



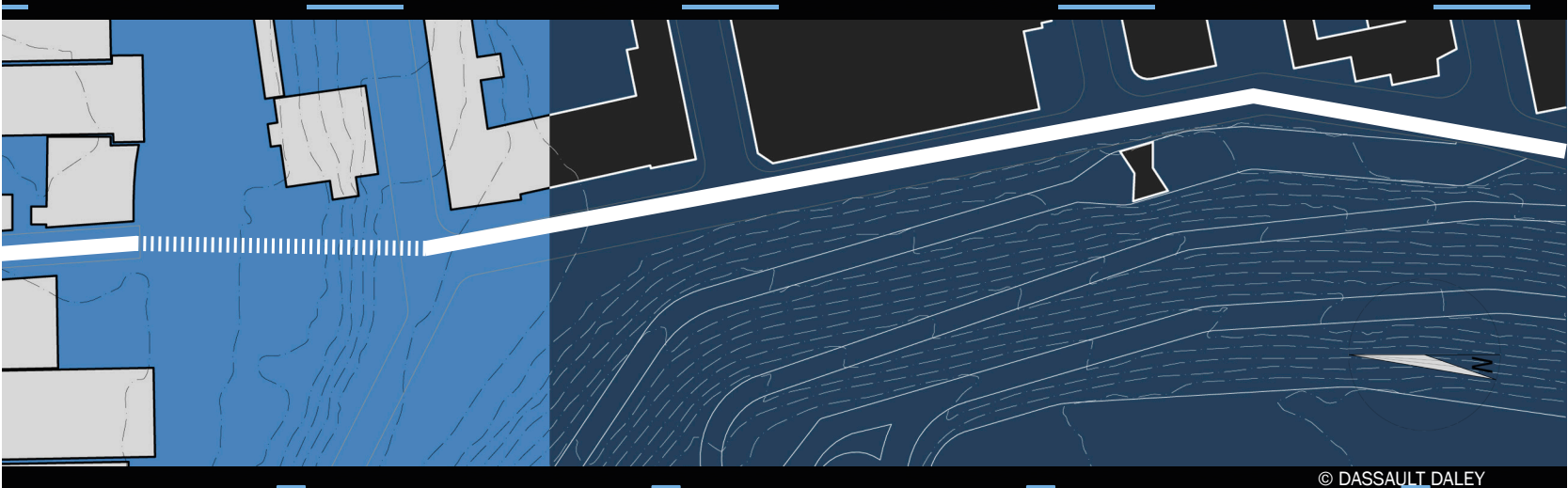
**west \_ west \_ west \_ west \_**







**east east east east**



**west west west west**

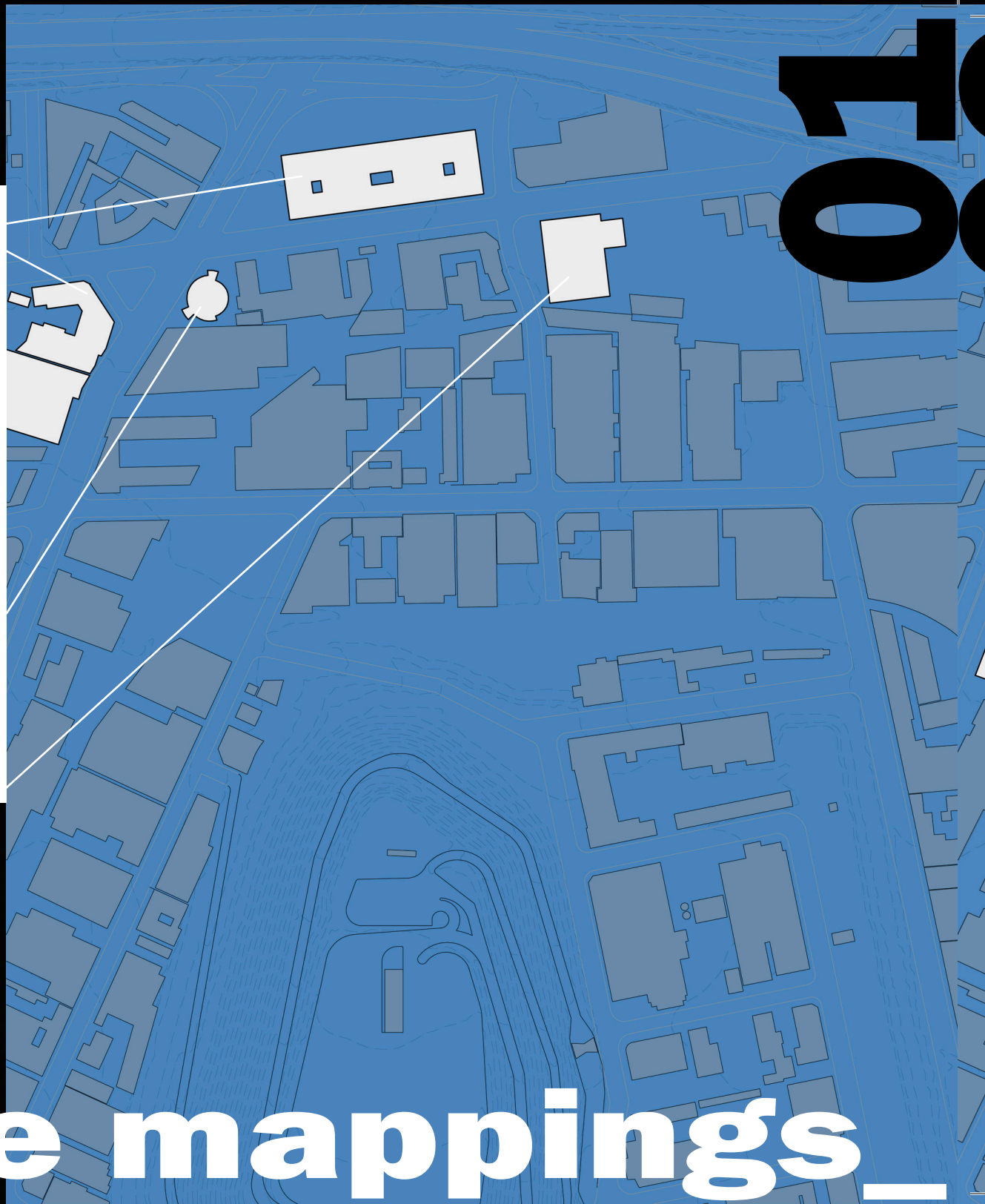


### Formal Big Business\_

This shows the extent at which big business, ie banks and financial service providers have spread into the areas south of the M1 Highway - running east - west, or lack there of.

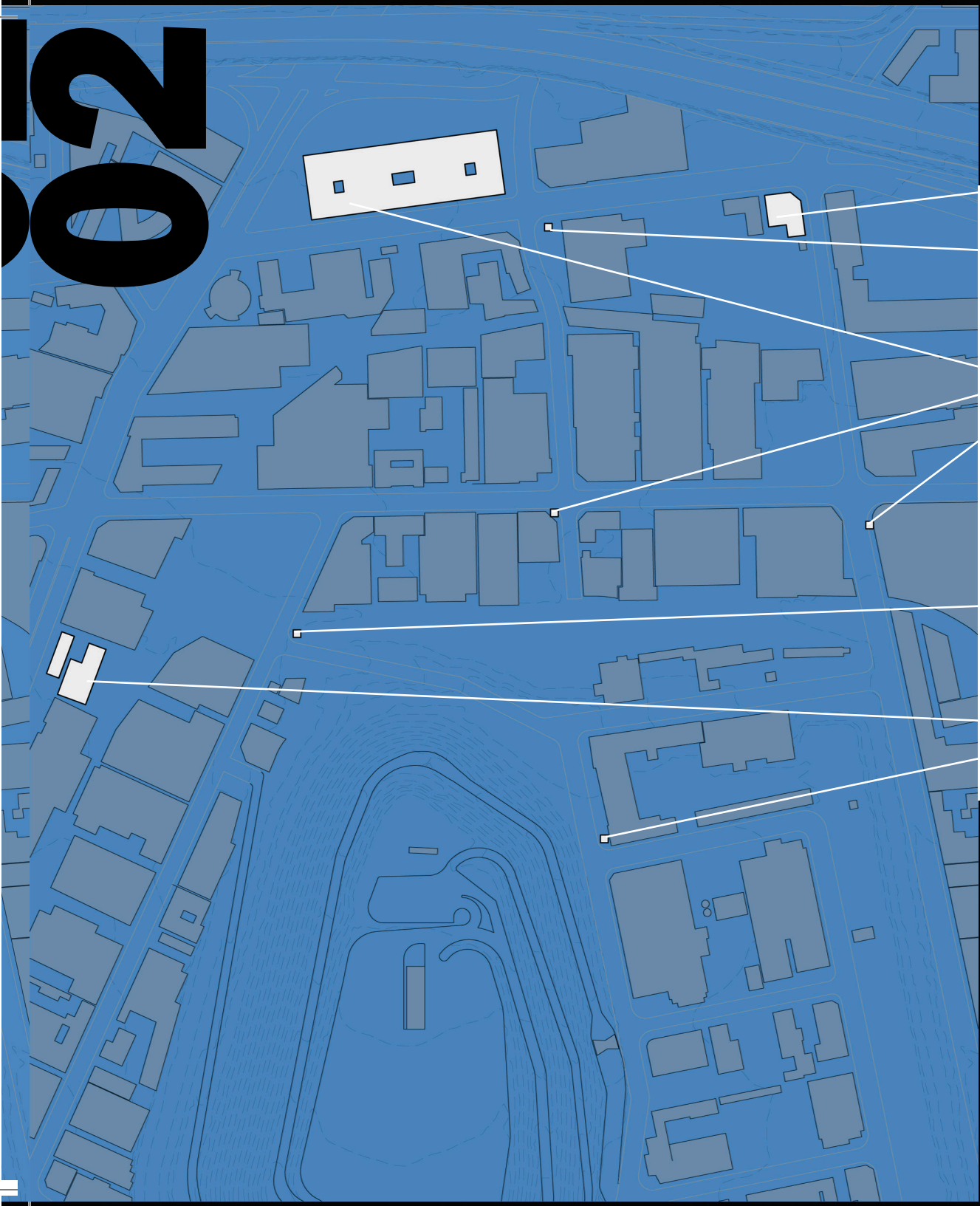


The trend is slowly turning with some of these institutions starting to occupy space where cheaper rentals, and easier access to major routes make sense for the placement of mail exchanges and similar departments.



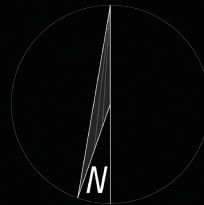
# site mappings\_





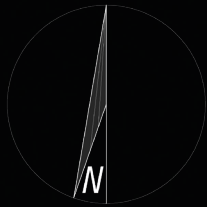
this industry. In this area there are a number of informal food vendors serving warm meals at cost effective prices. There is a general feeling that there is a growing number of customers in the area pushing up demand.

**Food Retail - Formal/Informal\_**  
In order for an area driven primarily on light industrial service and manufacturing - where there is a large labour concern, it is important for there to be sufficient food and provision retailers to support



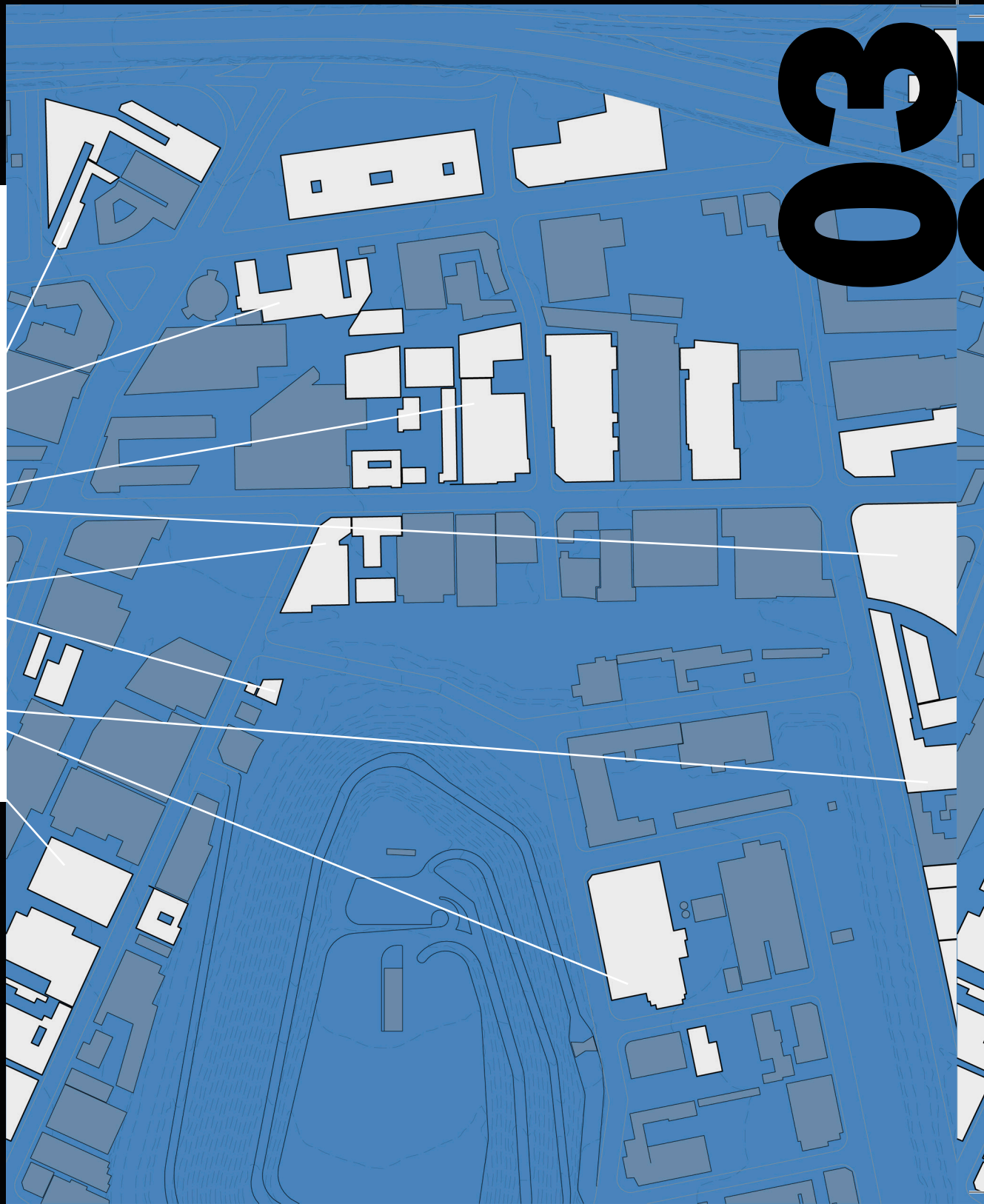
### **General Retail - Sale Driven\_**

Due to low rentals in the region, relatively dynamically planned buildings and easy accessibility due to the adjacent road networks the area is filled primarily with high stock carrying retailers.

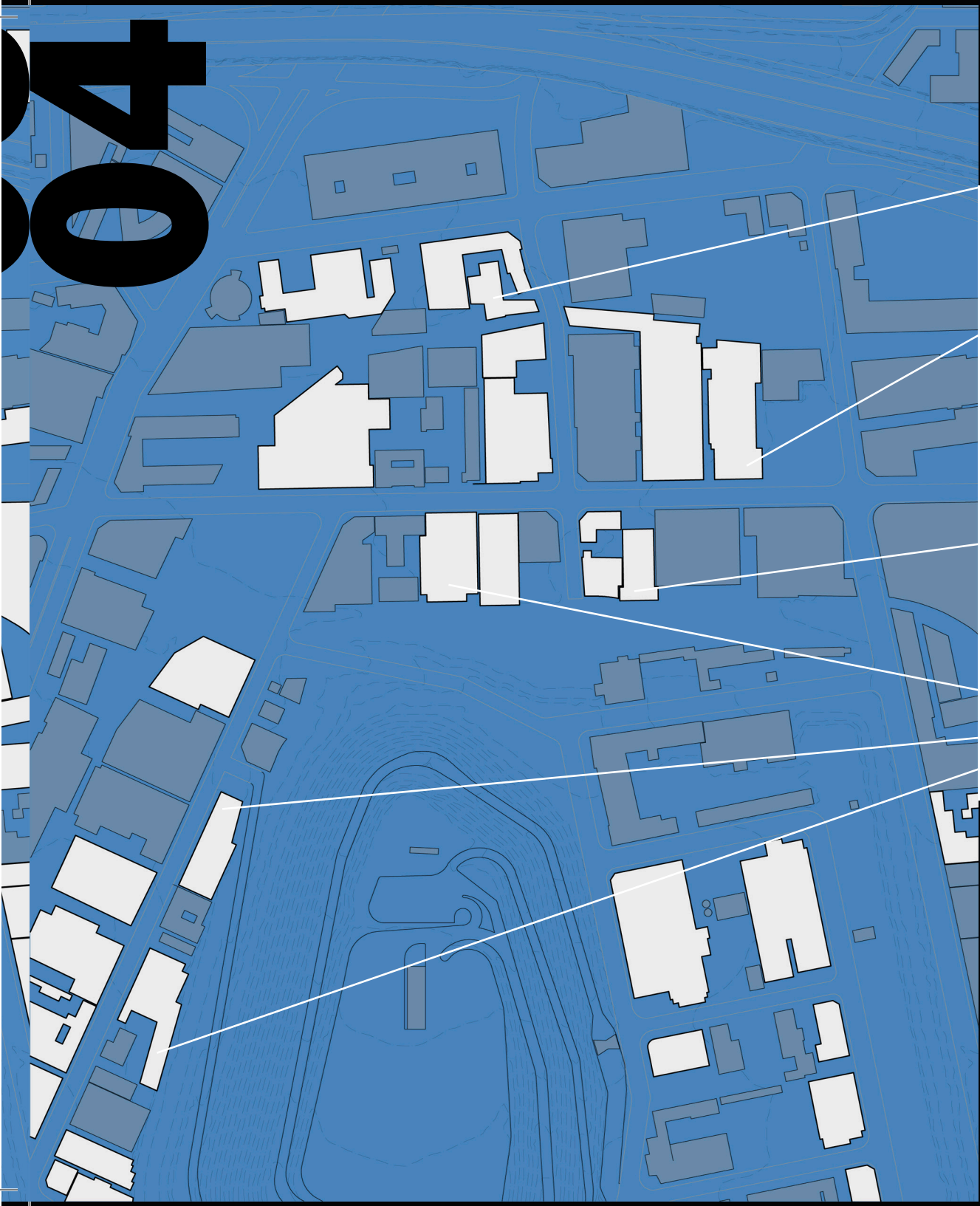


102

Your typical high quantity bulk saving re sellers - with a focus on supplying the surrounding manufacturing industries, both in the Selby area and the far reaches of the greater Gauteng area.

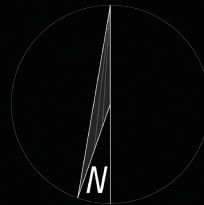






which the workforce is able to access this area from all directions. The irregularity of the erven due to existing rail service ways also makes the erection of steel shed structures the only real viable space solution.

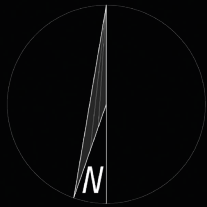
**Light Industrial - Manufacture\_**  
The area is filled with small to medium manufacturing and assembly concerns. This is due primarily to the zoning, ease of receiving/dispatch cycle due to large width roads and once again the ease at



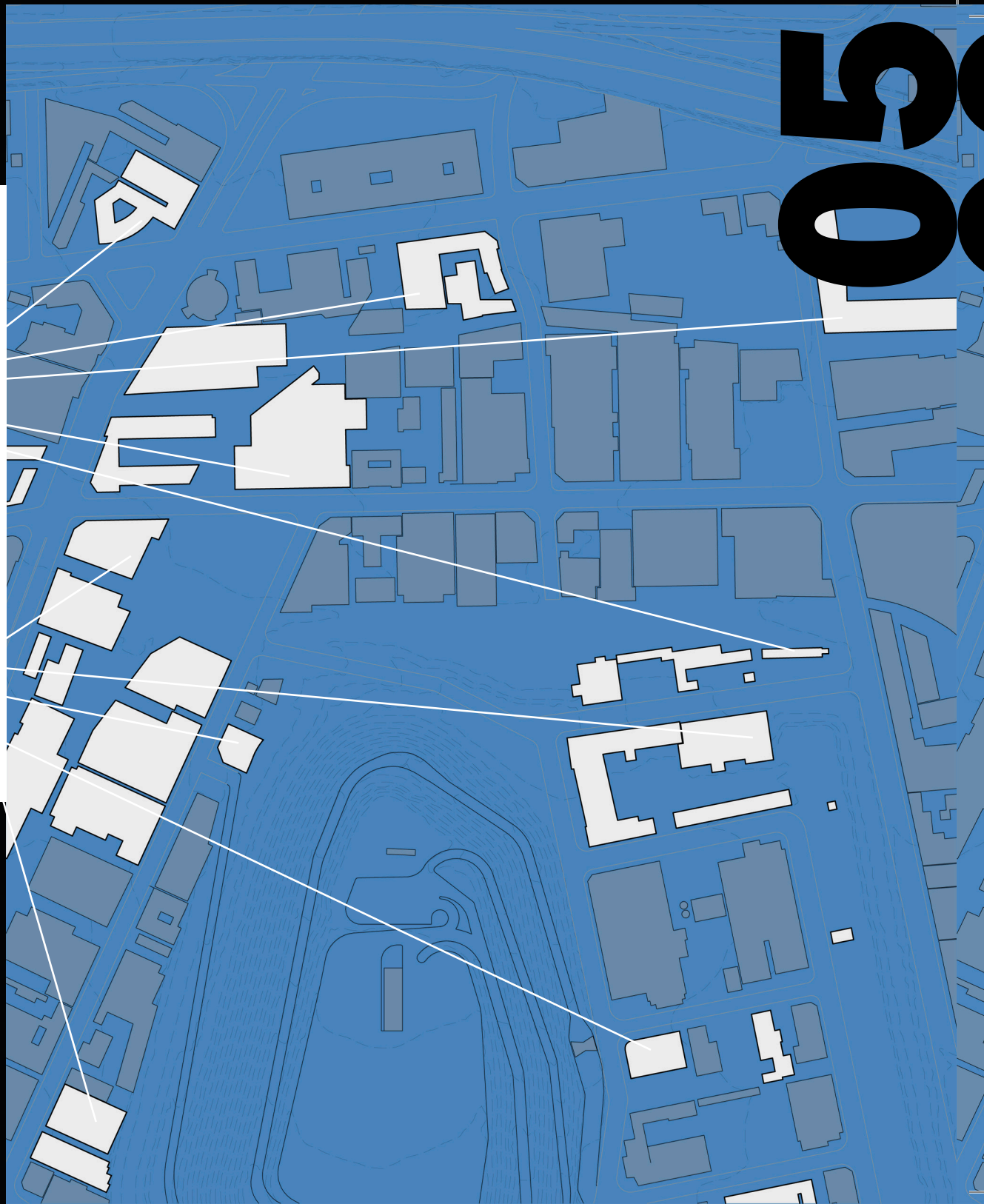
### Service Delivery\_

Next to manufacture, service and maintenance ventures exist in the next level of abundance, this is obviously to supply the demand created not only from this area but further into the

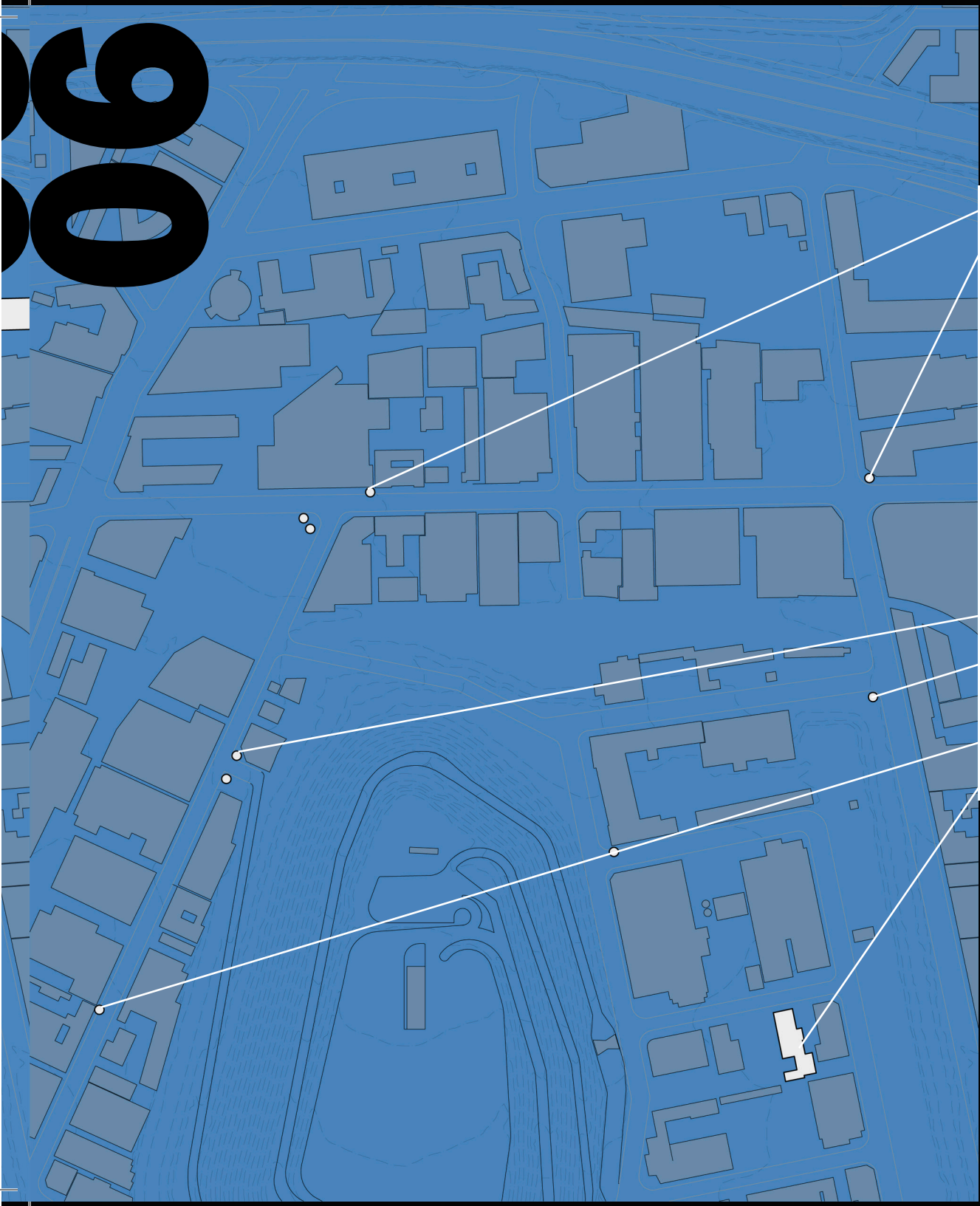
city where property is naturally at a premium. Services such as auto body repair, printing rooms and distribution companies - all more focused at a corporate level of clientele.



104

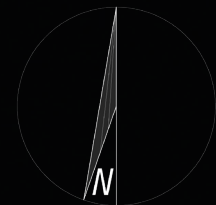






of non -armed metro police officials and the natural proximity to the metro police depot to the north east major crime seems to not be an issue. Petty crimes of minor vandalism are visible with some broken windows but that is all.

**Security Infrastructure\_**  
With safety in the city, and how the lack there of is such a hot topic at present relating to investment in business, the Selby - Park Central area seems to have to all under control. Through the placement



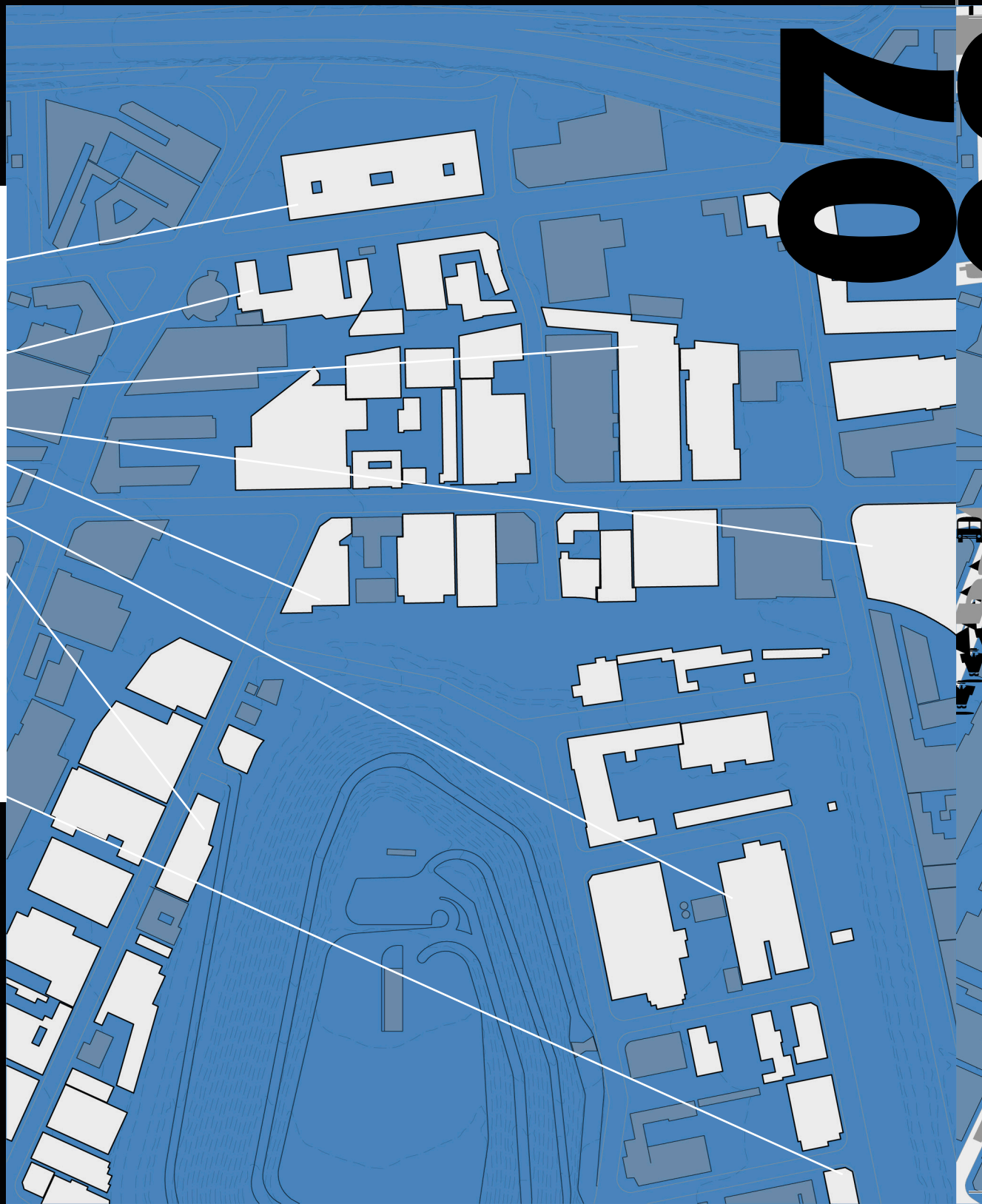
### To Be Directly Affected\_

With the proposed scheme and primary intervention the concerns which would be in some way directly affected have been high lighted. This ranges from the traders that will do more business due

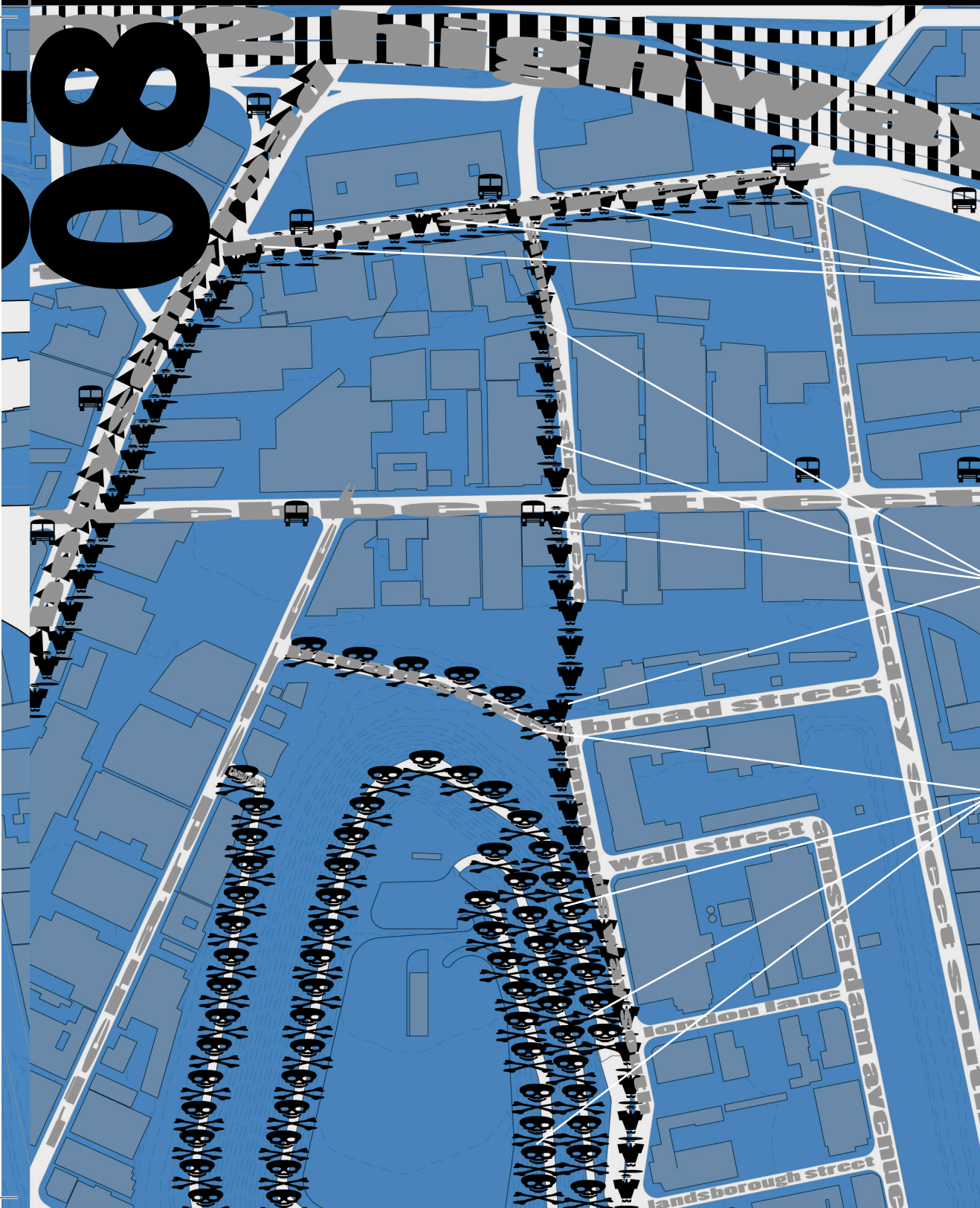
to the influx of both people, to the local industries that would possibly be the spill over form the artisans once they have acquired the desired skills - machine maintenance, textile manufacture, furniture assembly etc.



106



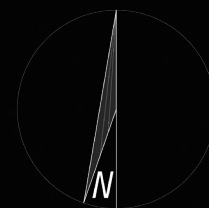




Secondly would be Booyens rd which runs to the west of the site, allowing for a direct connection for those living in the South Western Townships. This forms the basis of the taxi route which bleeds down Webber and Trump st.

### **Access - Transportation\_**

Undoubtedly the most important connection to the site is the M2 Highway, both visually and relating to access. With it being less the 350m away it allows for easy access from such a major arterial.



6.5

# Site Zoning

**Township** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Erf Number** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Area** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Owner** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Zoning** \_\_\_\_\_

Selby  
76  
1900,15m<sup>2</sup>  
TRANSNET LTD  
Industrial 2

117

**Township** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Erf Number** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Area** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Owner** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Zoning** \_\_\_\_\_

Park Central  
117  
4378,01m<sup>2</sup>  
Pangbourne Prop LTD  
Business 1

374/96-IR

**Township** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Erf Number** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Area** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Owner** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Zoning** \_\_\_\_\_

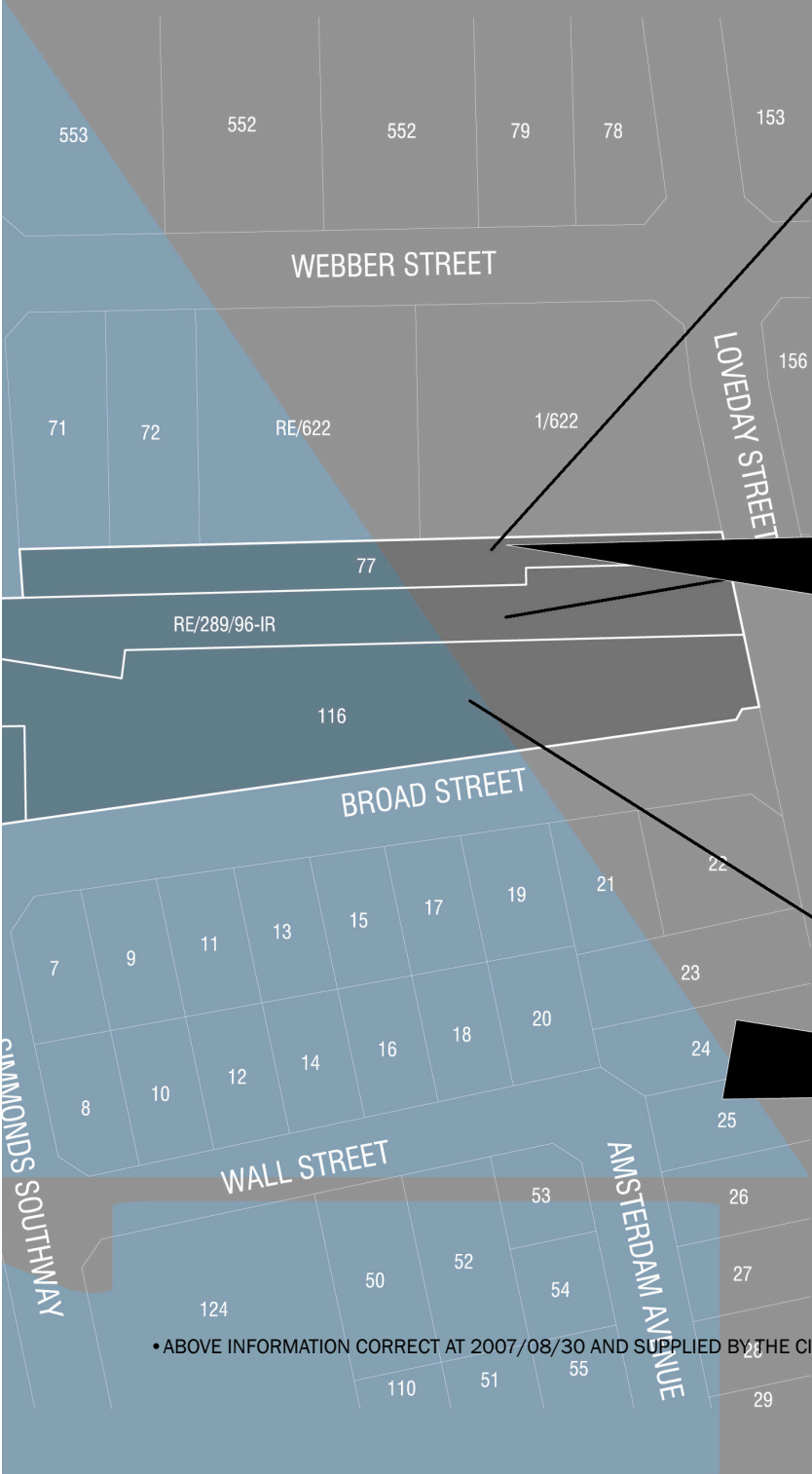
Turffontein 96-IR  
394/96-IR  
1583,25m<sup>2</sup>  
Park Central Township LTD  
not available

103

**Township** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Erf Number** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Area** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Owner** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Zoning** \_\_\_\_\_

Park Central  
103  
623,53m<sup>2</sup>  
null  
no use

© DASSAULT DALEY



77

Township	Selby
Erf Number	77
Area	1871,91m <sup>2</sup>
Owner	TRANSNET LTD
Zoning	Industrial 2

RE/289/96-IR

Township	Turffontein 96-IR
Erf Number	RE/289/96-IR
Area	3358,04m <sup>2</sup>
Owner	TRANSNET LTD
Zoning	not available

116

Township	Park Central
Erf Number	116
Area	5840,98m <sup>2</sup>
Owner	Park Central Township LTD
Zoning	Business 1

• ABOVE INFORMATION CORRECT AT 2007/08/30 AND SUPPLIED BY THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

### 3.3 Site based Proposal\_

Concluding the site study, it was very clear to see that what this area needs is more conference facilities, this might come across as being strange, but through conversations with the management at “The Pyramid” conference venue - situated just 700m south east of the site location. It would seem that due to the easy to access to this area through the national and metropolitan route network this area is ideal for anyone travelling from around Johannesburg.

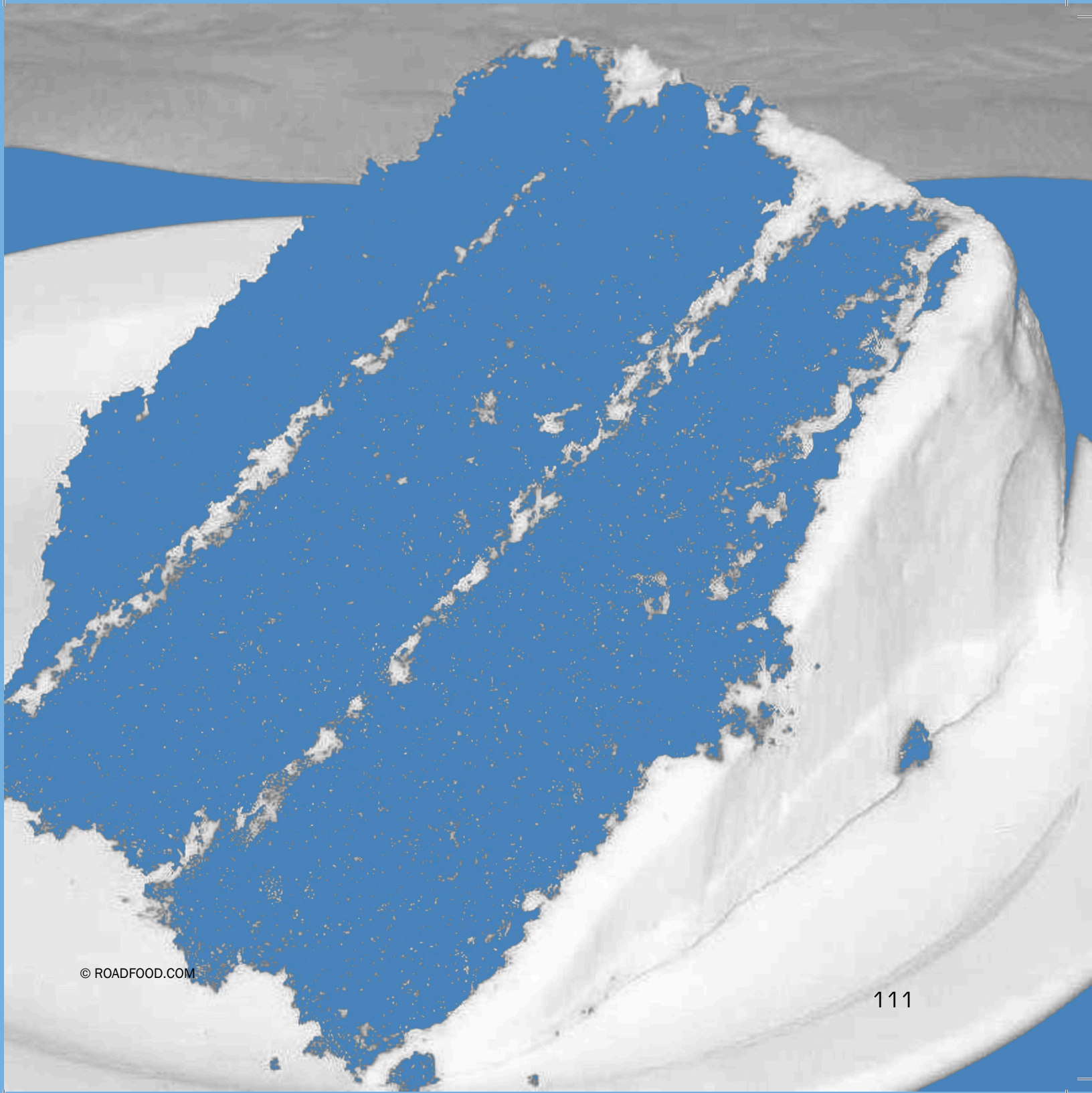
Through this “The Pyramid” has become somewhat of an icon - admittedly not the best looking but it gives the area its bookmark.

Furthermore there was a total vacuum and absence of the idea of public gathering space in the area. The people that work in the area have no place to go to during a lunch hour etc, besides maybe the pavement. There needs to be a place where they can escape to where they can differentiate from

work, where they are allowed to express themselves in a non descriptive platform.

Finally the design needs to allow for an open conversation between elements, through the many layers of spacial being. Physical and metaphysical - A point of interaction between TopStar, the people and the city. Where none is given reverence, but addressed with equality.





© ROADFOOD.COM

111



“... the abstract properties of design that give a work its spacial quality. In fact, it might even be said that form is what separates building from architecture; it results from those self-conscious compositional techniques that endow materials, structure and programme with artistic qualities. It is the art in architecture”

(Tschumi & Cheng 2003: 50)

What Mary Mcleod describes as purposeful purposefulness is ultimately our role - like the role of the chef.

Programme\_



## **7.1** Intervention Parameters pg 114

113

## 7.1 Intervention Parameters\_

### Conceptual\_

The creation of a skills training centre / technical college.

To give value to the discarded and forgotten \_\_\_\_\_ of the city.

Making of an appropriate meaning / image.

A curated space to inform and excite population about the industry upon which this city was founded.

To address whatever accommodation needs arise from the chosen site.

### Physical\_

The implementation of a skills training centre on the basis of a FET college plus the additional facilities for I. T. and managerial education.

Design of a public space that echoes the underlying theme of the piece whilst allowing the multitude to gather.

Meaning to be achieved through the tightening of the existing urban fabric. Focusing on the point of space, where ascending the grand staircase allows you to truly connect with the topography.

Formation of a true space that allows for a knowledge of the history on which the city is based on - The Gold Gold Mining Museum.

Selby as an area, with its easy accessibility and low land value is an ideal area for a conference venue, as proven by the Pyramid venue. There is a definite need for more venues of this type.



## Phase\_

## Area\_

- Technical Workshops
- Lecture Halls
- Administration Block
- Cloakrooms
- Canteen

- 4900 m<sup>2</sup>

- Public Space
- Arrival Point
- Security Access
- Central Circulation Point

- 1700 m<sup>2</sup>

- Grand Stair
- Adjoining Access Points
- Elevator Periscope
- Vantage Points
- Light Wells

- 1900 m<sup>2</sup>

- Open Museum Volume
- Catering Facilities
- Cloakrooms
- Assembly Foyer
- Administration Offices
- Curator Storage

- 6200 m<sup>2</sup>

- Adaptable Halls
- Vertical Circulation Cores
- Catering Facilities
- Cloakrooms
- Administration Offices
- Assembly Foyer

- 6100 m<sup>2</sup>

Skills Centre\_



© PRACTICAL ACTION CONSULTING.ORG

Public Space\_



© DEVIANT.COM

Grand Stair\_



© DEVIANT.COM

Museum\_



© MASTERFILE.COM - LLOYD SUTTON

Conference\_



© DEVIANT.COM



# Precedent studies

116



**8.1**

Importance of Street

pg 118

**8.2**

Urban Stances

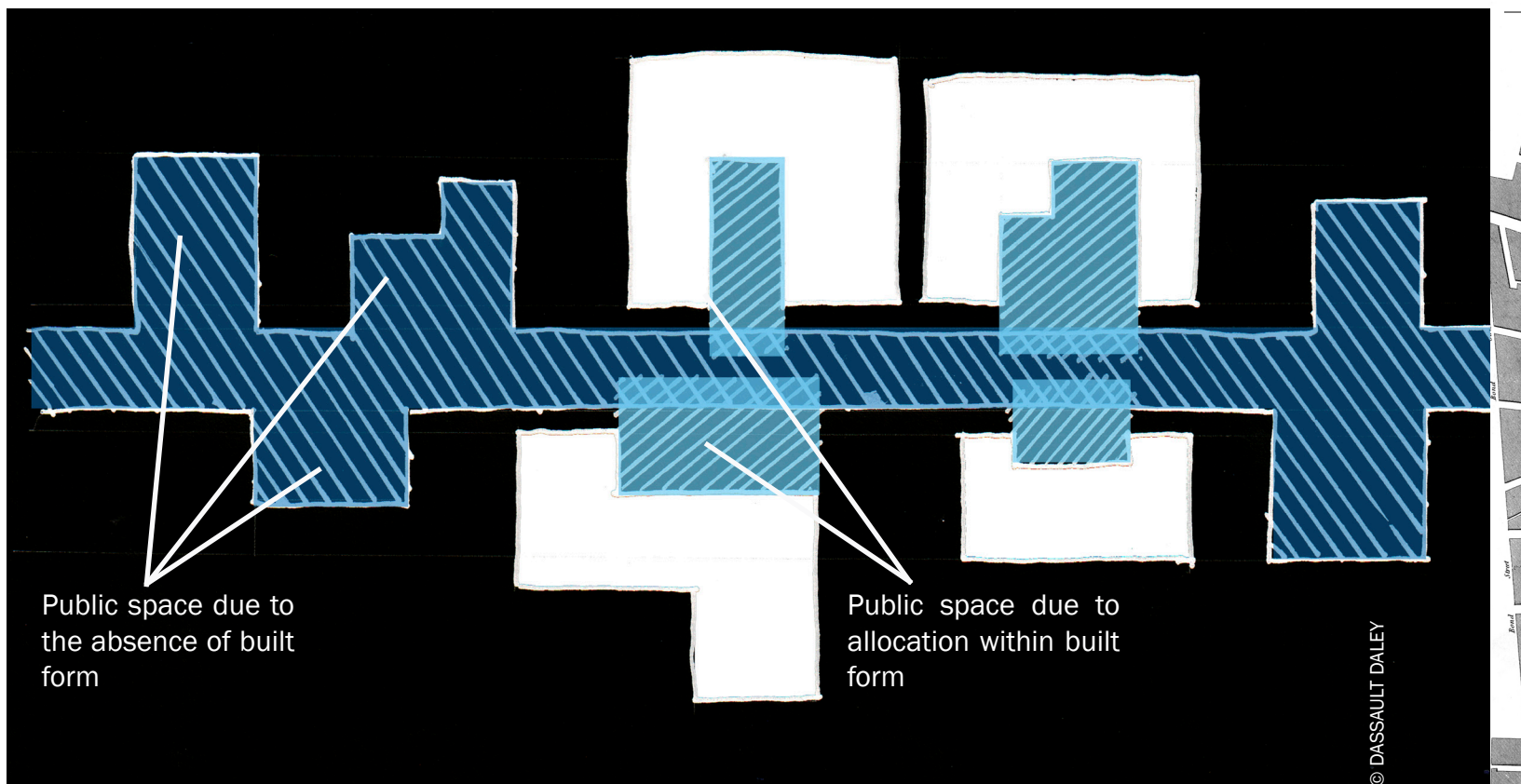
pg 120

**8.3**

Objects

pg 122

117



## 8.1 Importance of Street\_

Streets are the non associative civic spaces of any and all human civilisations. They are the point of equality between all men and women. A street can be both a welcome space to those who use it frequently or a space of alienation to those that are new to it.

The street is where we are our emotions and feelings are true. Where you can be in total anonymity or proclaim your identity to all. Streets are the arteries of

any community, no matter the size or level of sophistication. They are the connection between home and work and on a transient level between birth and eventual death.

Streets are where cultures are created and senses of community instilled, and forge identities to areas and regions long after those roles might have moved.

Identity which comes with streets often last longer than the materials

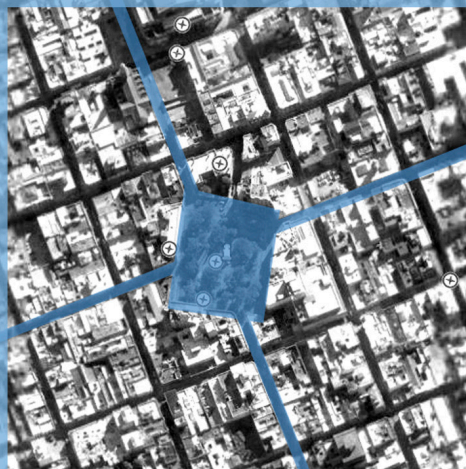
of which they are built.

Mention Wall Street, and images of the financial heart of the USA come to mind. Oxford Street, retail heart of London. Walletjes Straat, red light district in Amsterdam. Rodeo Drive, boutique shopping in Beverly Hills. Champs-Élysées, most prestigious avenue in Paris. The list goes on and it just points out the value of street on the human psyche.



## Regent Street\_London\_

Regent Street proves the case of the powerurban redesignandstreetenvelope restructuring as capital venture. The power of private funds driven urbanity focused on the greater good of business firstly, and then as spin off that of the city and the people.



## Plaza Zabala\_Monteideo\_

This is a prime example of what is achievable when the community with the permission of the city naturally, come together and decide that giving up some of the size of their property to create open space will in the long run add more value than the value lost. This together with the placement of a memorial have created one of the most celebrated spaces within the old city.

© BACON 1967: 194

© DASSAULT DALEY AFTER © GOOGLE EARTH

© ROWE & KOETTER 1978: 155

## Strada Nuova\_Genoa\_

Exhibiting the architectural ambitions and desires of 13 wealthy families in the city. The design behind the 13 mansions was not simply to show and manifest the wealth and power of these families, but to give back to the city. To create different hierarchies of public space not only within the built form, but also due to the absence there of.



# Urban stances\_8.2



© COUPÉDUMONDE2007.NET



© PLANUM.NET



© 600GLEEARTH.COM



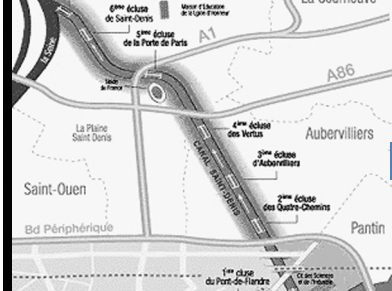
© WIKIMEDIA.ORG



© STRUCTURAE.DE



© RUDY.MIF.PG.GDA.PL



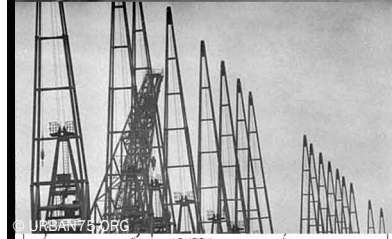
© CANAUXRAMA.COM



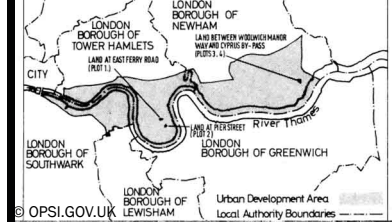
© ATKIELSKI.COM



© PROPERTY-BOND-INTERNATIONAL.COM



© URBAN75.ORG



© OPSI.GOV.UK



© MOD.UK



© BARDAGLEA.ORG.UK



© CGZ.E2BN.NET



© SIMONHO.ORG



© PICTURES.EXPLOITZ.COM



© PINKER.WJH.HARVARD.EDU



© Z.ABOUT.COM



© WEBCARHIRE.COM



© IT4ALL.BILBAO.ORG



© INDIVIDUAL.TORONTO.CA



© WIKIMEDIA.ORG



© STATIC1.BAREKA.COM

# Examined precedents\_\_\_\_\_

## **Bilboa\_Spain\_**

Urban renewal here was as result of mechanisation of the adjoining manufacturing industry in the late 70's. This led to the intended adaptation of Bilboa to the cultural capital of Spain. Through construction and remodelling many theatres and related cultural venues have been opened. Along with the conscience decision to have such iconic buildings like the Guggenheim built to bolster the image of the city.

## **London Docklands\_England\_**

With a rising cost of property in London, and resultant lack of open land due to heritage declarations on many existing buildings it was decided to reclaim the land of and surrounding docks along the Thames river - which had ceased operation and were already in a progressive state of silting up. As a result this area, which has become the new financial heart of London, with all its contemporary architecture is once again some of the most costly real estate globally.

## **Stade de France\_France\_**

Showing what a singular injection of investment can do to an area. The Stade de France project in Saint - Dennis on the outskirts of Paris has seemingly reinvented itself around the new stadium complex that was built to take on the role of the premiere sporting venue in all of France. Small business, acting independently started moving in, step by step to a point where once there was low quality housing we now have high quality housing, commerce and civic functions.

Examination of these prime examples of the different forces which force the hand of urban regeneration not only show what can be achieved, but relate fully to the current state of the areas surrounding the selected site and all intended goals and visions regarding the intentions of thesis on a urban scale.

Where we are dealing with the results of a mechanisation of an industry, leaving a workforce angry at a culture of disposal. An argument for a move away from property development in the city where property values dictate renovation as being more feasible than new construction.

Is it possible, that maybe with a high quality intervention the area might start to call out for further investment. Where the financial roots within the city might choose to spread south of the M2 highway, to where property is cheap and opportunity beckoning???



## 8.3.1 Stairs\_

### Grand Gesture\_ Monumental\_Form

The stair as a tool to define power and grandeur, almost military in nature - where from which the strength through mass and number may be appreciated.

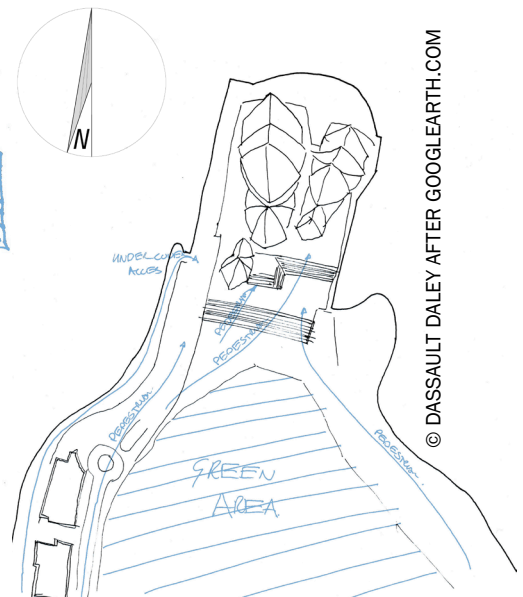
Solid footing alludes to a sense of permanence within its surrounding context, away from which it elevates. An articulation of movement towards ascension - above and away from the other.

Cases such as this often end or arrive at singularly small interventions and / or points of

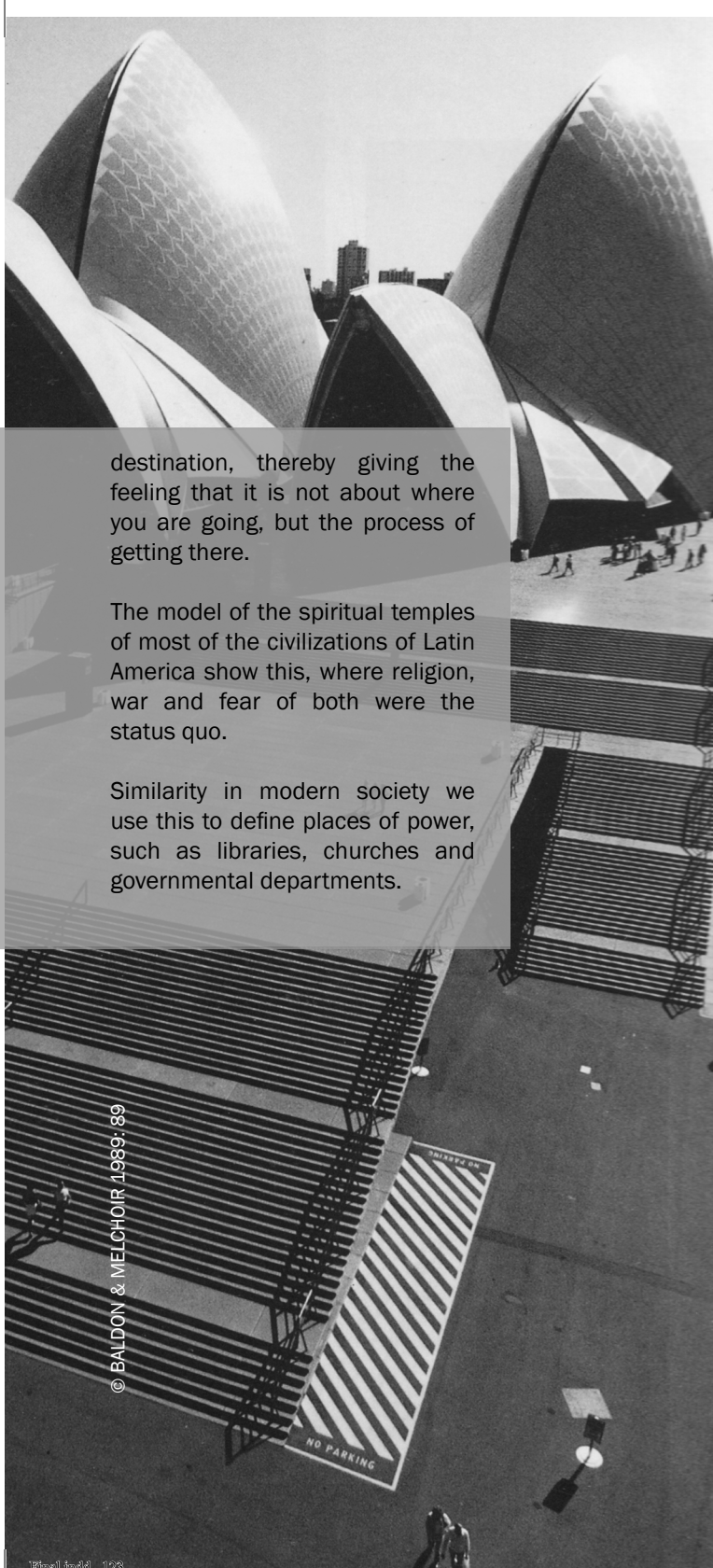
8.3 objects\_

122

© DASSAULT DALEY AFTER SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE.COM





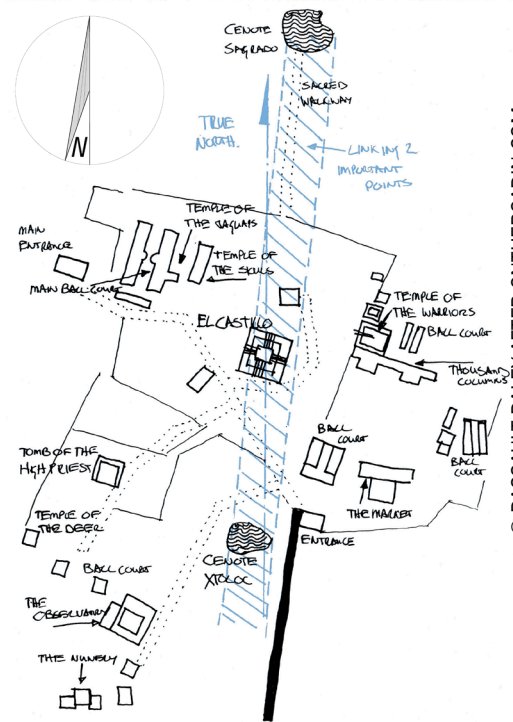
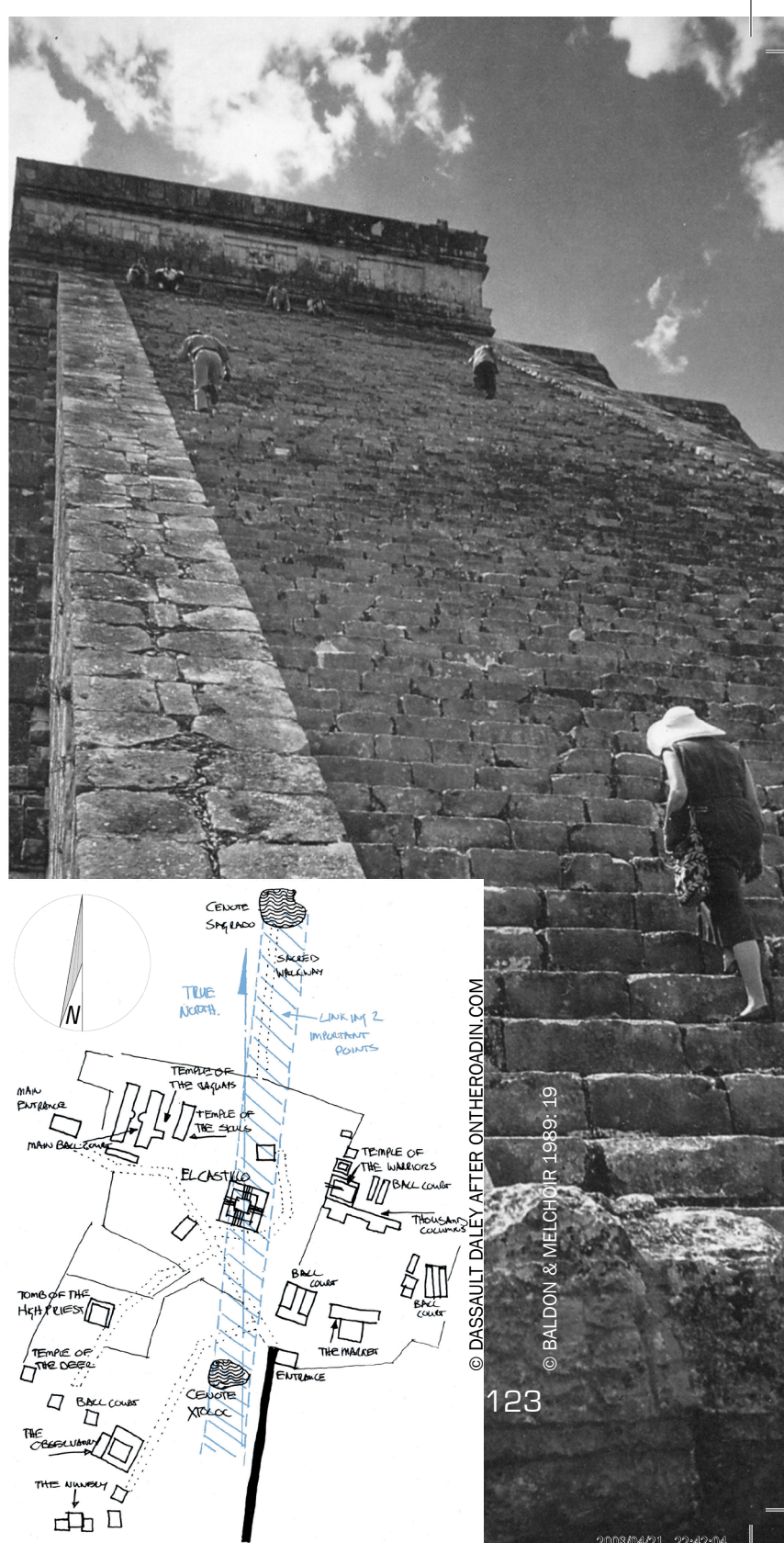


destination, thereby giving the feeling that it is not about where you are going, but the process of getting there.

The model of the spiritual temples of most of the civilizations of Latin America show this, where religion, war and fear of both were the status quo.

Similarity in modern society we use this to define places of power, such as libraries, churches and governmental departments.

© BALDON & MELCHOIR 1989: 89



© DASSAULT DALEY AFTER ONTHEROADIN.COM

© BALDON & MELCHOIR 1989: 19

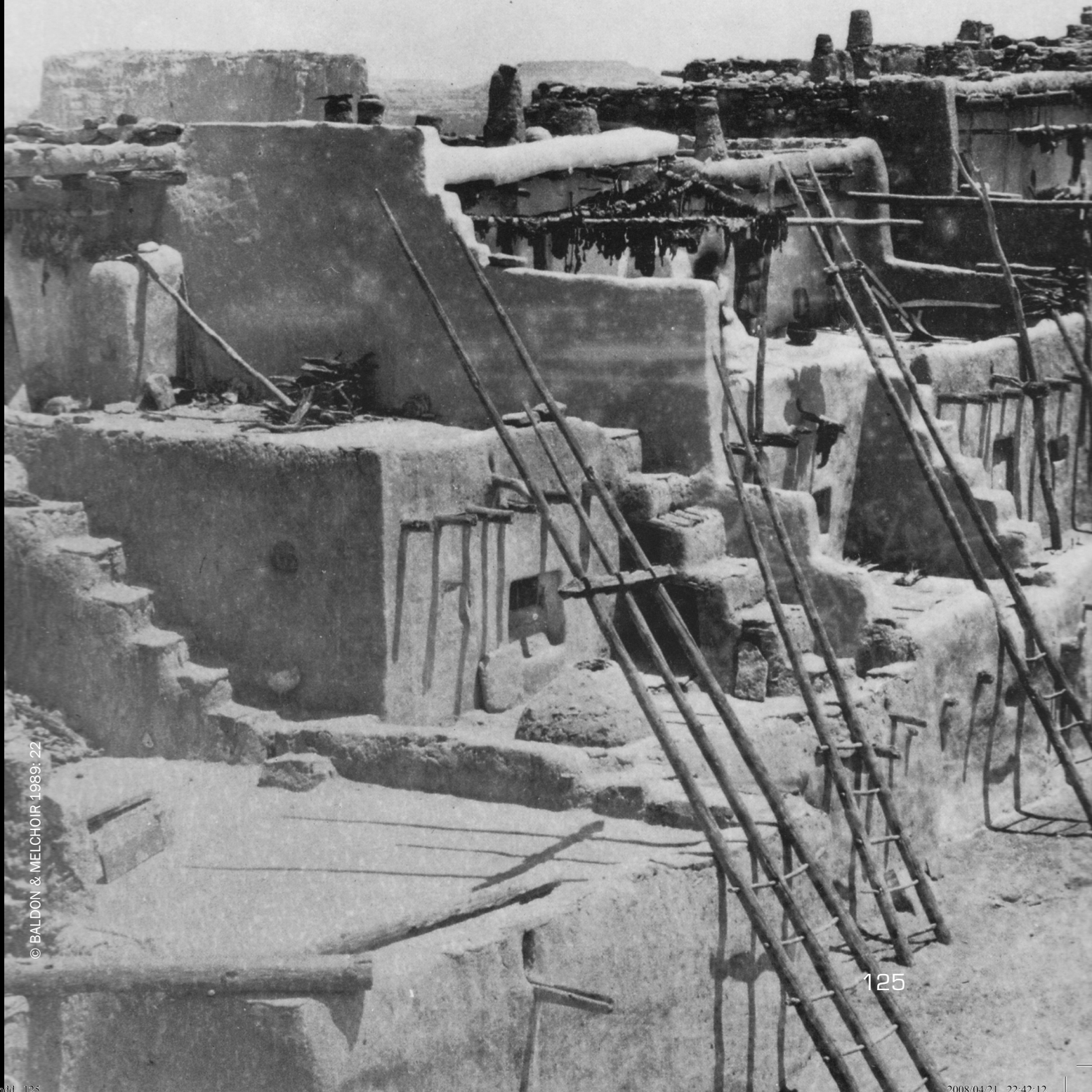
The stair in its truest form, stripped of all and any emotion and connotations, where its sole purpose is that of enabling greater area without adding to the buildings impact on the earth skin through the ability to efficiently traverse levels.

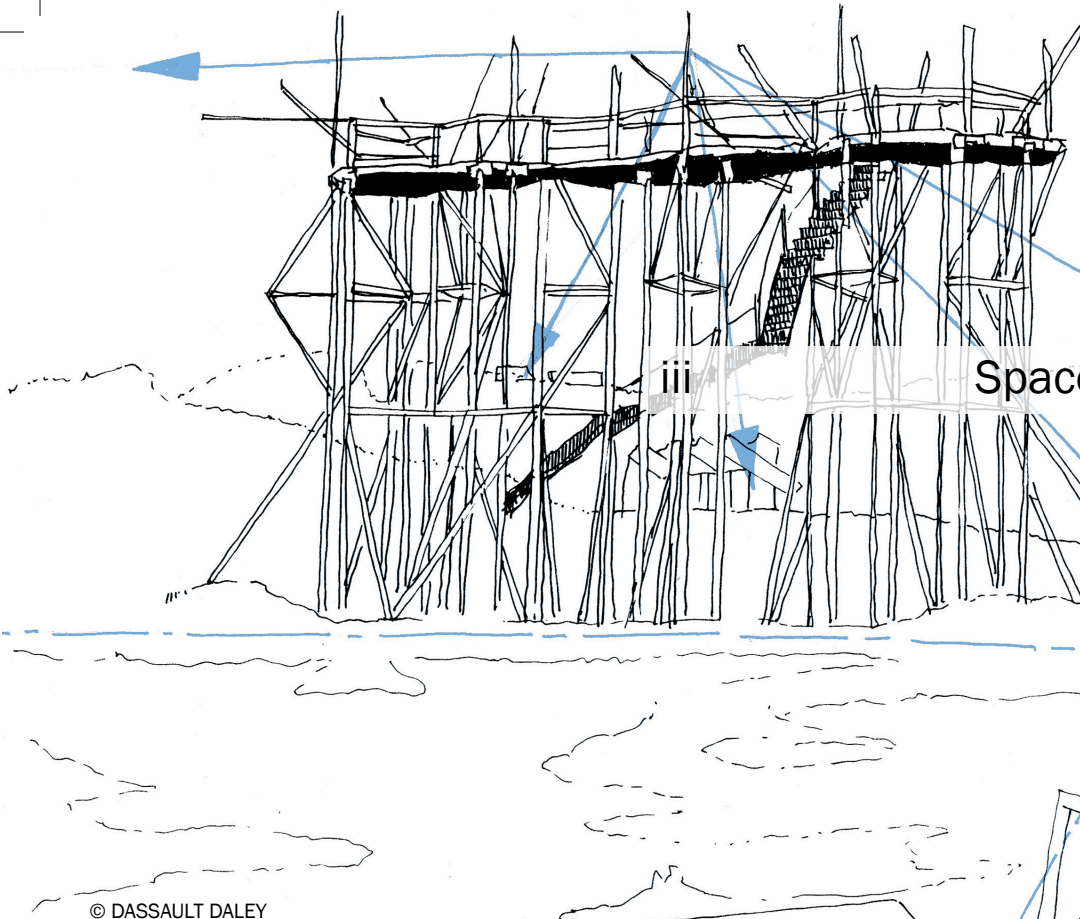
Through this there is an ability to address greater densities by simply moving up. No longer is the roof plane merely a tool to prevent elements from entering the shelter, but it now allows for the unimpeded ground plane which was there

before the shelter to be returned - the earth moved up a level.

Where there is a collection of these rational stair elements, arranged in relative proximity to each other, an interaction creates itself between the individual elements where the collective defines the creation of the un-utilised utilised space.





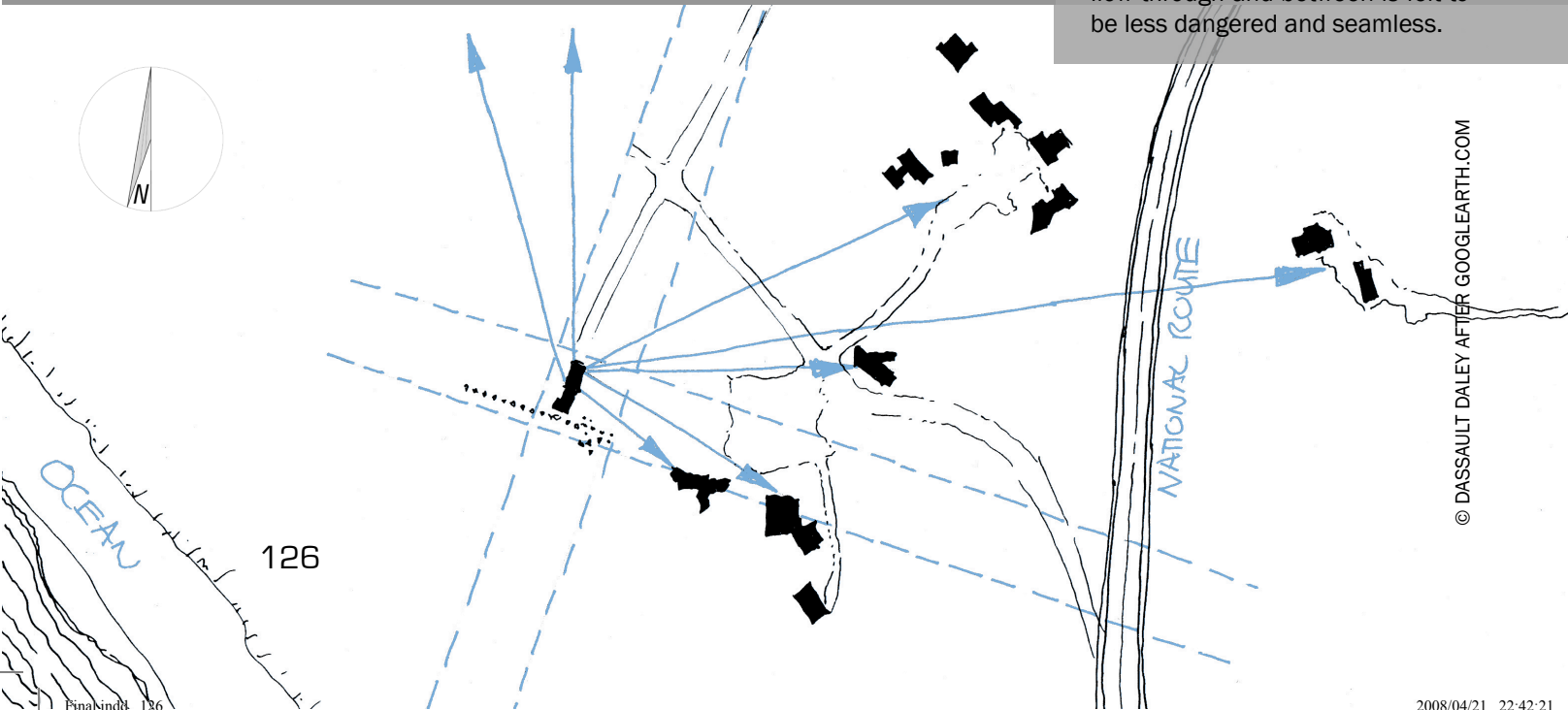
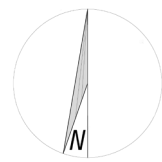


## Space\_Articulation\_Device

Watchtower as stair, or stair as watchtower. Stairs have been used to effectively define and articulated space for years - how the four watchtowers around a military camp define its extents etc.

The use of stairs and steps often as a focal point within large spaces (exteriors planes fall into this description) to sub consciously divide the space into more comfortable, humanly proportionate spaces. Where a flow through and between is felt to be less dangerous and seamless.

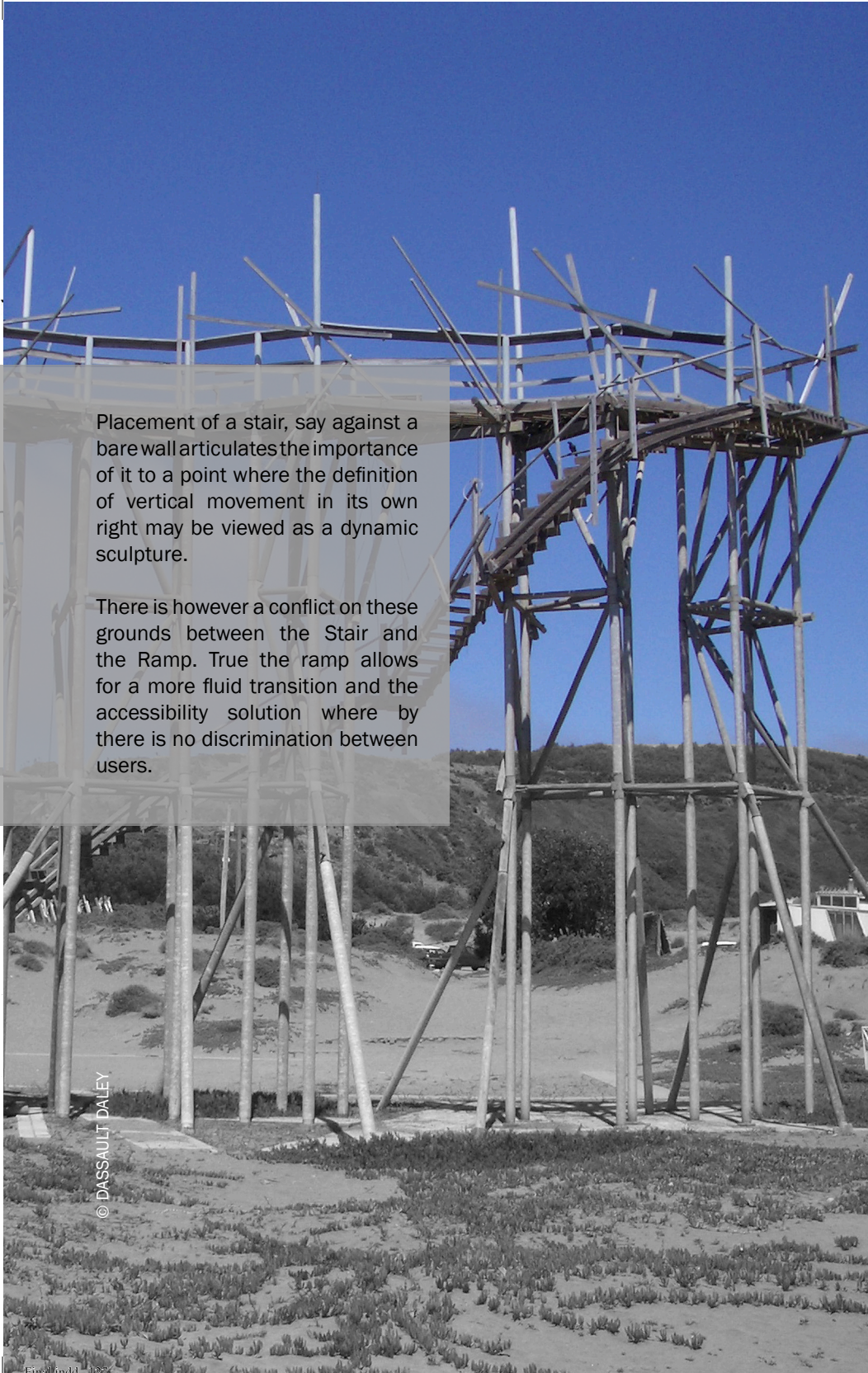
© DASSAULT DALEY



126

© DASSAULT DALEY AFTER GOOGLE EARTH.COM





Placement of a stair, say against a bare wall articulates the importance of it to a point where the definition of vertical movement in its own right may be viewed as a dynamic sculpture.

There is however a conflict on these grounds between the Stair and the Ramp. True the ramp allows for a more fluid transition and the accessibility solution where by there is no discrimination between users.

© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY

## iv

Since time in memorial, the single rock, exposed tree root, cliff etc have been used as seats - by man and animal alike.

It is then no surprise at all the us as human are drawn to stairs as places of refuge and rest, where the difference between the level of the foot and that of the posterior is anthropomorphically suitable.

Furthermore, these gathering points function on a primal level, where the movement across an open level plain instils senses of vulnerability,

## Gathering\_Point

whereas a coming together on a stair is less threatening.

The notion that a rendezvous on a stair is not out of the way from an intended route for a stair is really nothing but a route where there is a requirement for a change in level.

Mentally this allows for a break, where there is no concern raised about start or end of the journey, just where you are right now.





## V

## Element\_Procession

Goal orientation, but not focused on the goal but more the torment, sacrifice one has to go through to get there.

Ascending adds dedication, shows commitment to the cause and often becomes more important than the final goal. The trek towards nirvana is worth more than achieving it. The information obtained at university is worth more than the resultant leaf of parchment.

This spiritual build up is more than just movement through the

vertical.

Movement up and along a stair feels like you traverse a further distance due to more arduous exertion of energy required, thereby bringing one to a point where self analysis is demanded.

The choice of the purpose in continuing the chosen path is one found in all religion, and stairs force this situation more effectively than stretches of level walkway or even slightly inclined planes.





© BALDON & MELCHOIR 1989: 88



© BALDON & MELCHOIR 1989: 95

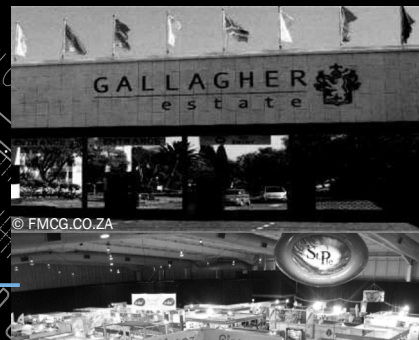
## 8.3.2 Conference facilities

### Gallagher Estate Johannesburg

Gallagher Estate is a large scale multi hall exhibition centre situated within a very large and open expanse of large industrial distribution warehouses in the Midrand area, situated midway between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

There is no restriction placed on this venue due to urban fabric or municipal restrictions relating to sound, occupancy and escape by laws due to the nature of its position in the wide open area as it were.

The Estate has many deferential venues and facilities within the complex where you are able to host any size event ranging from international music concerts, home, decor, and wedding expositions to smaller intimate weddings and business conferences.







## The\_Pyramid\_Johannesburg

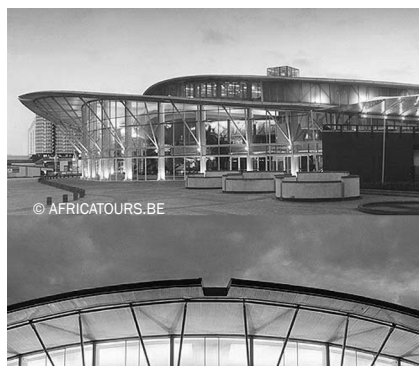


Situated within a considerably tighter fabric, The Pyramid is a much smaller venue - more focused on instance facilities than expositions of concerts.

Limits placed on this venue such as the tight urban fabric, proximity to the city and its neighbouring buildings and parking issues dictated rather extensively the occupancy of the venue.

Due to this tightness in which it operates and how it has to operate within its own envelope The Pyramid caters more for weddings, small scale launches, meetings and broadcasts.

A major restriction placed on this venue is the lack of sufficient arrival and departure space, and when larger events are undertaken a portion of Eloff Highway is narrowed for the event.



© AFRICATOURS.BE

## ICC\_Durban



© ICC.CO.ZA



© ICC.CO.ZA



© ICC.CO.ZA



© SACRS.ORG.ZA



© ICC.CO.ZA



© ICC.CO.ZA

134

Built primarily as a hanger like structure, the ICC Durban is a project defined by adaptability. Six large halls with a concourse all around define the main structure, but through intelligent retractable seating and wall partitions the space is able to be divided into 23 smaller venues.

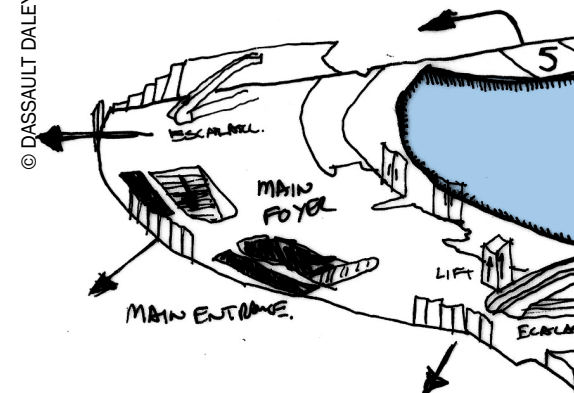
All loading and deliveries are moved to the Stanger street side of the of the building, thereby keeping public and service separate.

Public access is through the main entrance to the north off Ordnance road, and the arena entrance to the south off commercial road - this is also the connection point to the Hilton hotel.

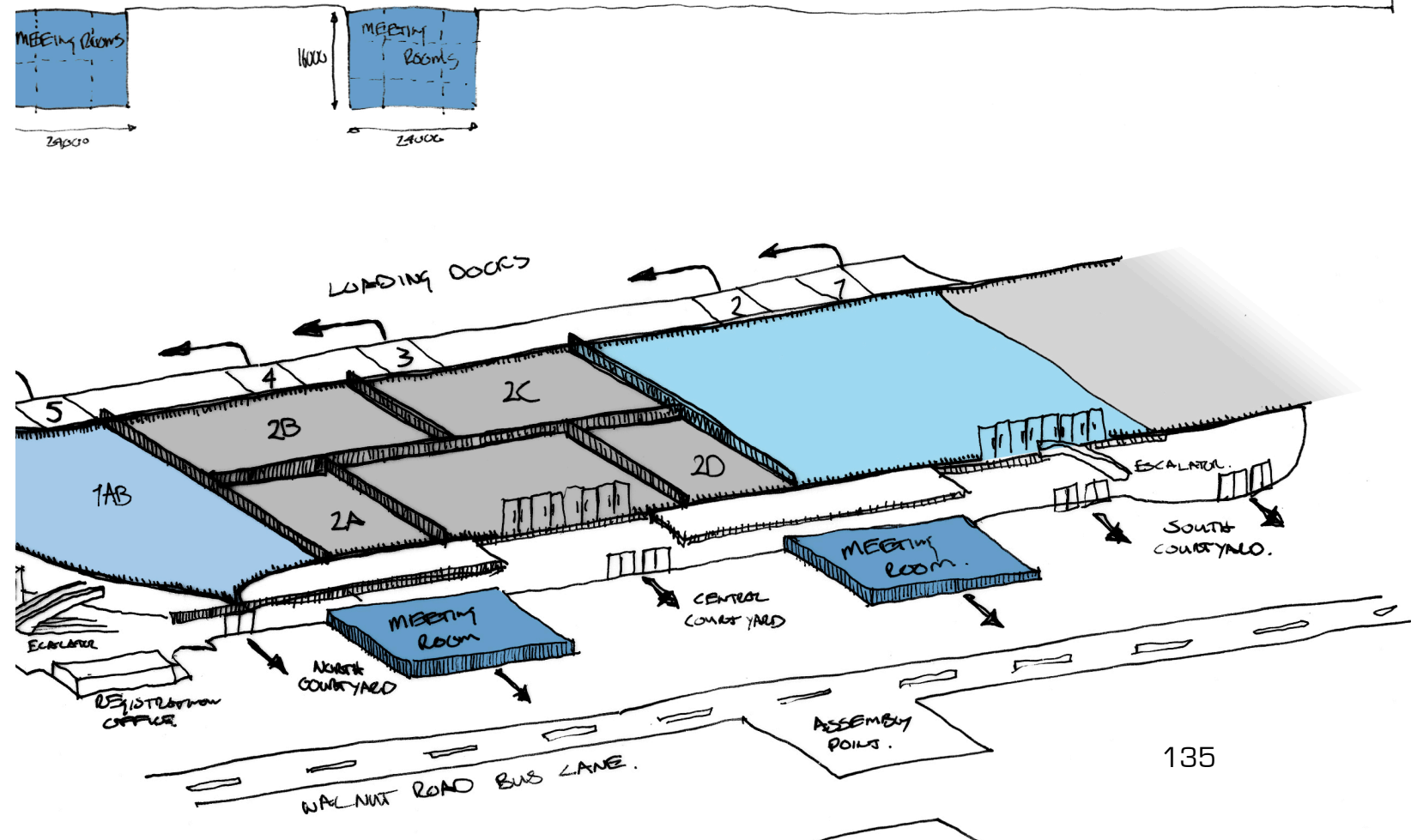
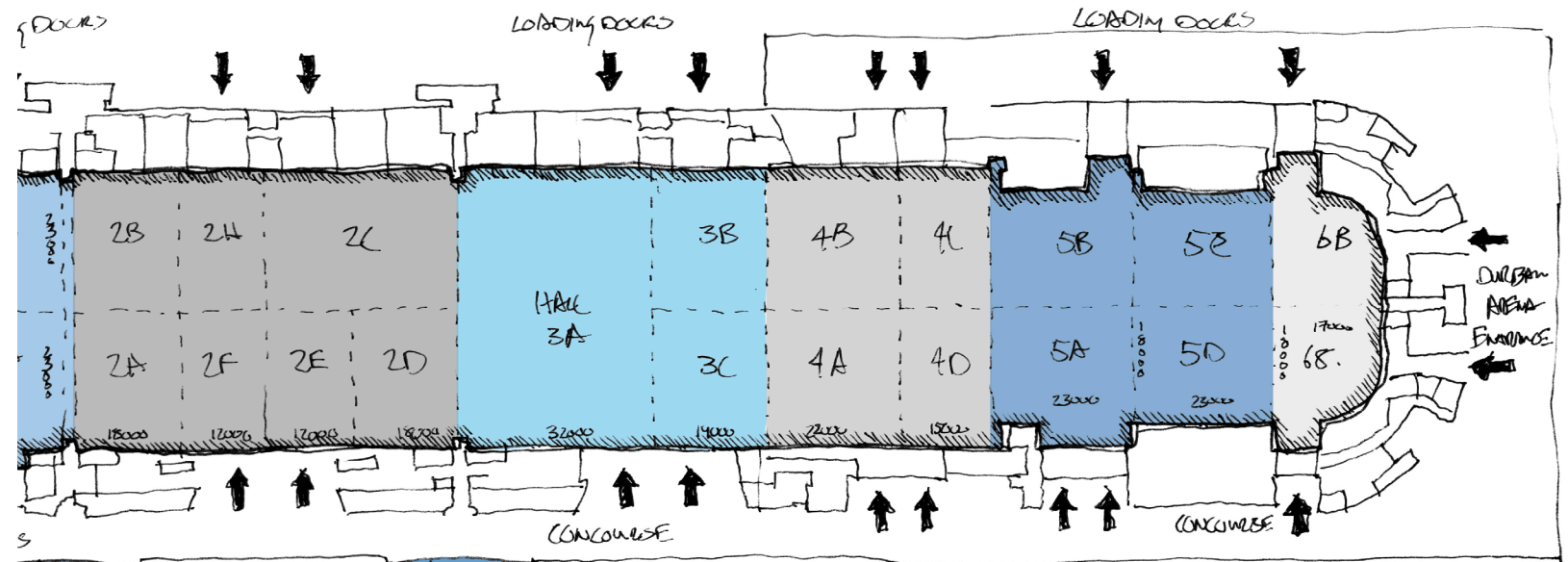
iii

© DASSAULT DALEY AFTER ICC.CO.ZA

© DASSAULT DALEY AFTER ICC.CO.ZA













## Museum\_Africa\_Johannesburg

Located in Newtown, Museum Africa carries exhibitions mostly pertaining to Africa's varied history.

The building is an old shed; literally converted from an old fruit and vegetable market to what it is today.

The structure, as massive as it is has various partitioned spaces within, which allow for a level of enclosure of certain exhibitions and displays.

## Gold\_Reef\_City\_Museum\_Johannesburg

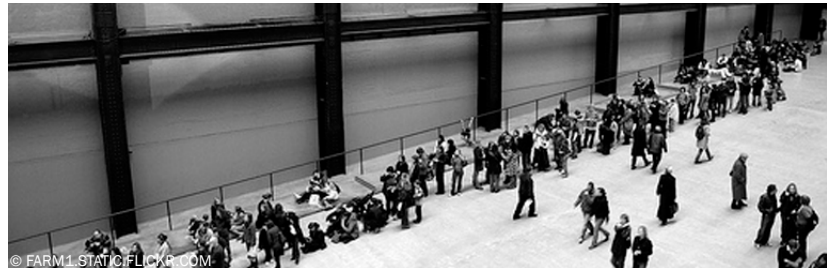
Built around the No. 14 shaft of Crown Mines, this city (museum) is an authentic reproduction of Johannesburg at the beginning of the 1900s.

The museum takes the visitor back 100 years to the city that was. The original gold mine that goes down to 220 meters below the surface is open for tours.

The Museum is run more like an artificial city of the time than a static display information stand.







In this project by Herzog & de Meuron, the existing turbine hall functions like an extension of a street. A street that is encapsulated in hard sturdy structure. This street like space fulfils the needs of countless programmes, ranging from cafeteria seating area to informal auditorium

The introduction of a ramp on the west side of the building did more than just made it clear to read that this is the main entrance, but as a device that brings the landscape into the building.

This gives the impression that the ground level is open to the surrounds



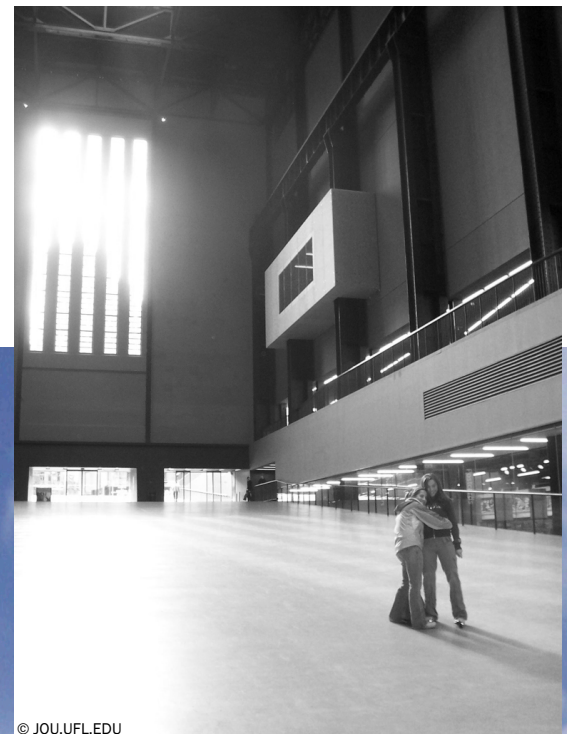




© SIMONHO.ORG



© HOMEPAGES.INFO.ED.AC.UK



© JOU.UFL.EDU



© TATE.ORG.UK



© PHOTO-ZEN.COM

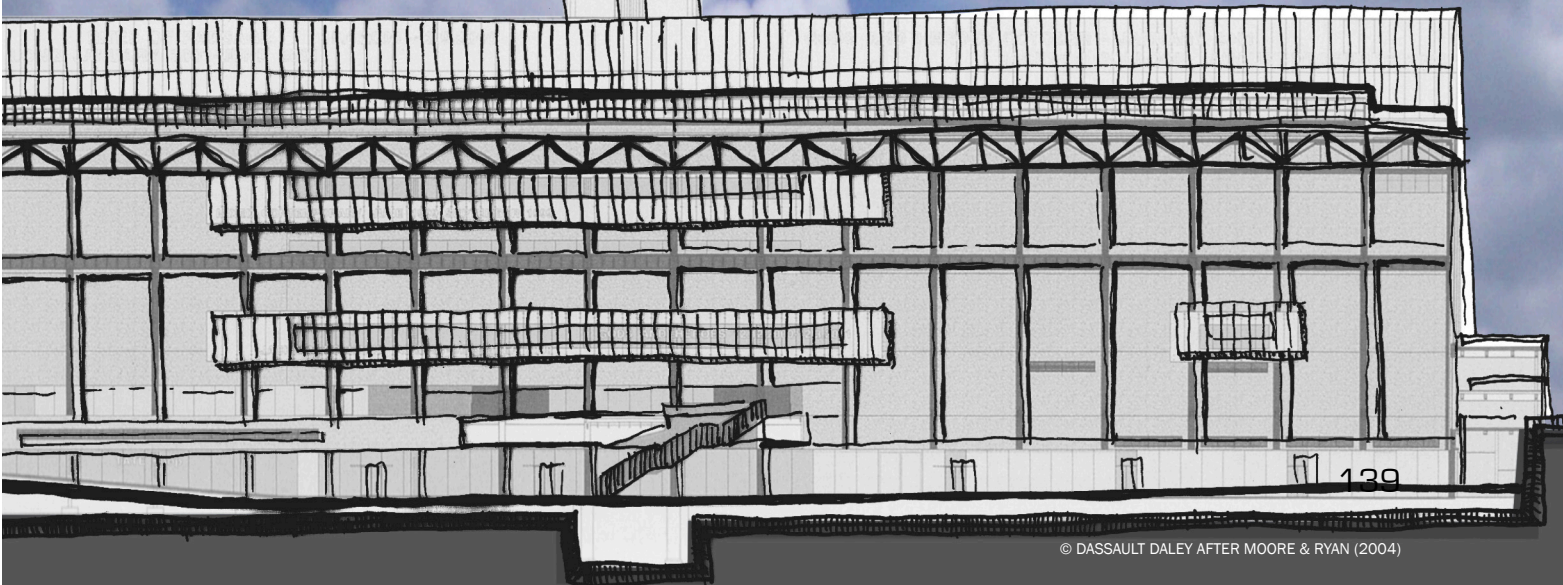
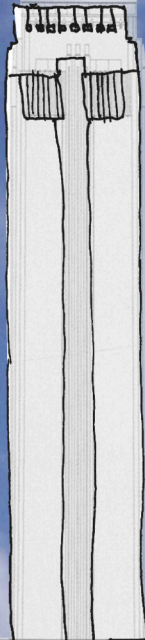
without removing structural walls, A real feeling of entering the building is also achieved.

Similar to selected works of Oscar Niemeyer, where you are forced down before you may go in raises the sensation to piercing the “fifth” elevation. Rising up through the ground plate - akin to an eruption into the structure.

This system of pretruding through the plane is especially effective in this case where the floor to ceiling height is a massive 35m, where it to a certain degree simulates birth.



© SPARKLEIMAGES.COM



© DASSAULT DALEY AFTER MOORE & RYAN (2004)



Design development\_

140

## 9.1

## Initial Concepts

pg 142

141

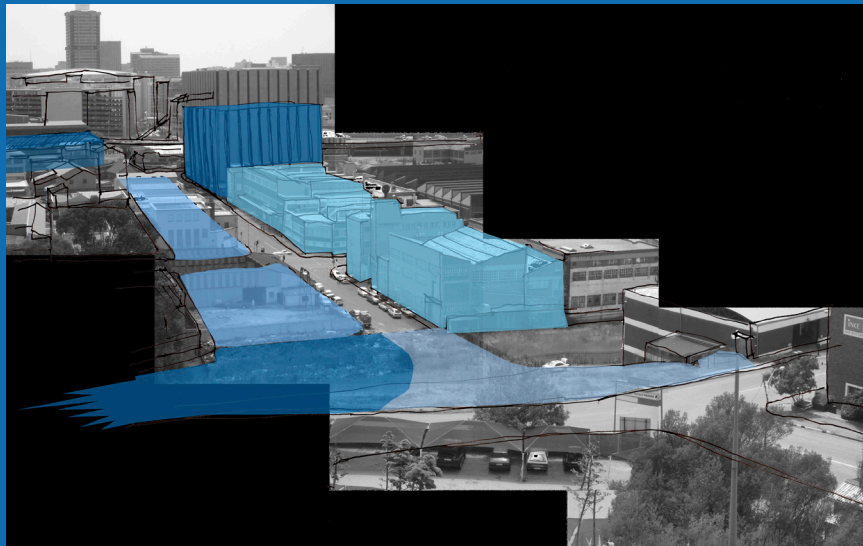
## 9.1 Initial Concepts\_

Existing view down Simmonds street extension from TopStar looking north - towards city



© DASSAULT DALEY

Same view as above - Sketch showing intended rezoning. With the initial concept superimposed over existing situation.



© DASSAULT DALEY



Gateway Intervention

Reclaim - Widen street

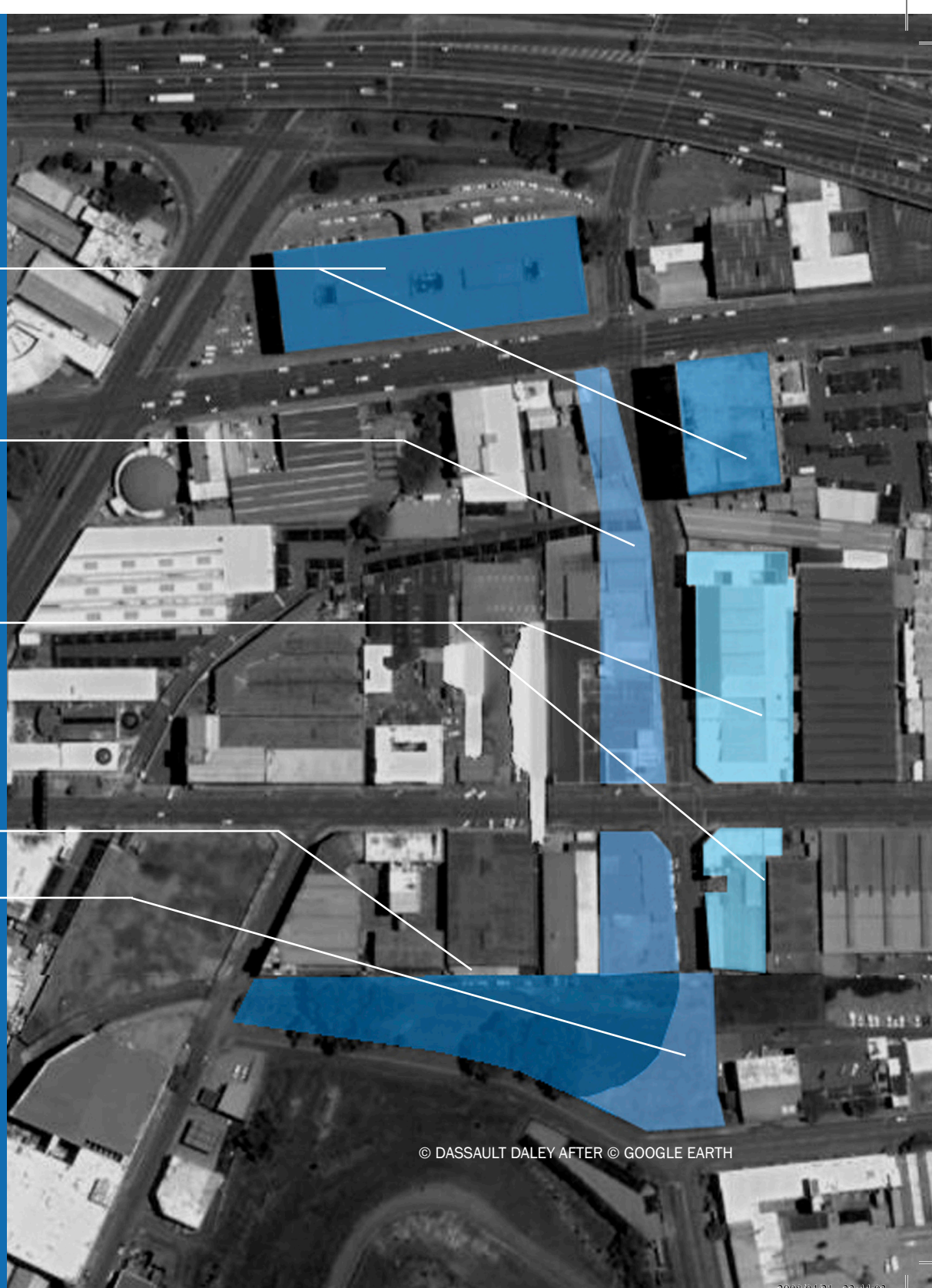
Skills Centres

Intervention

TopStar Arrival



Aerial view of initial concept - illustrating the proposed rezoning.



© DASSAULT DALEY AFTER © GOOGLE EARTH

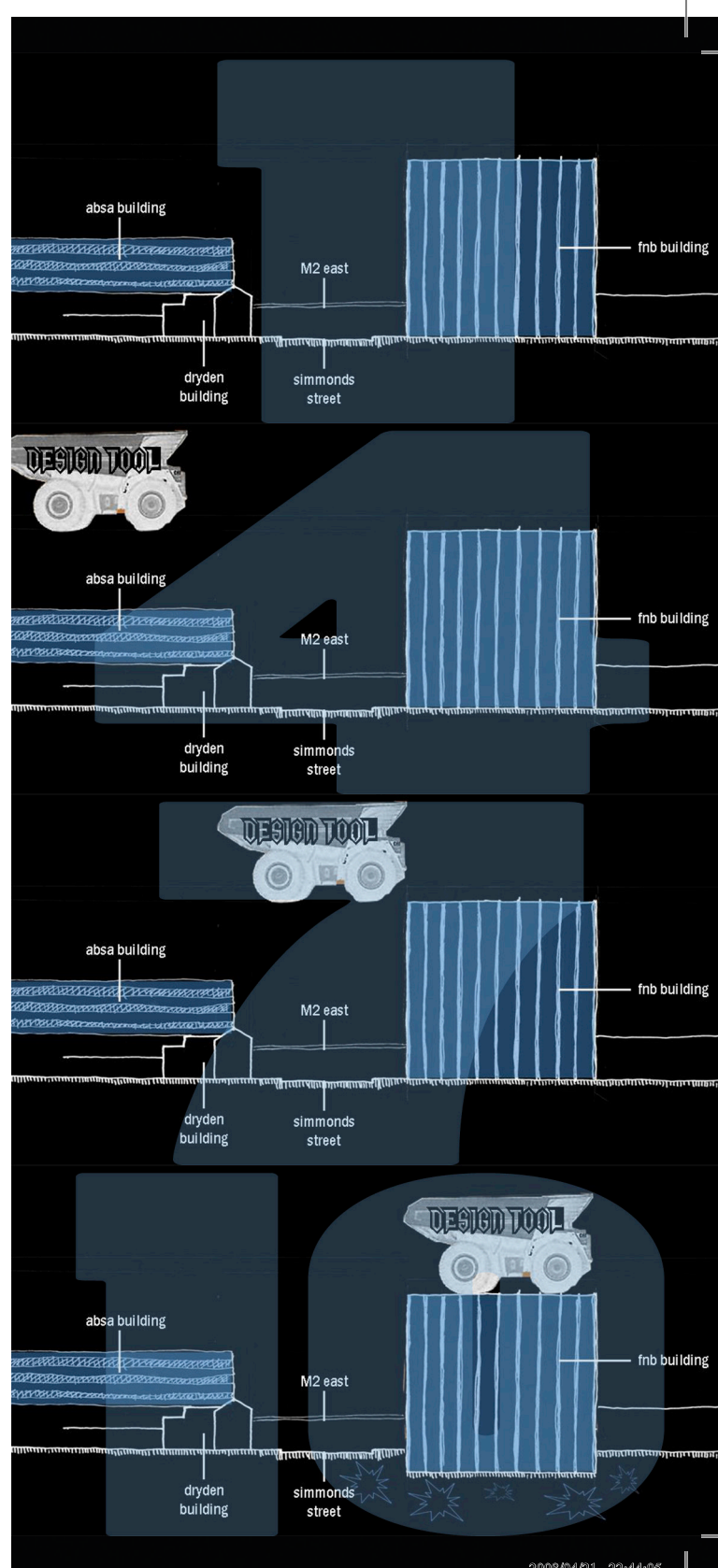
With the proposed mining precinct urban programme in place there is a need to define it with an apt and meaning full gateway intervention.

At present the two buildings identified to fulfil this role are situated at the intersection of Simmonds and Trump streets. To the north west we the existing ABSA Bank office building and on the south east corner the First National Bank (FNB) mail centre building.

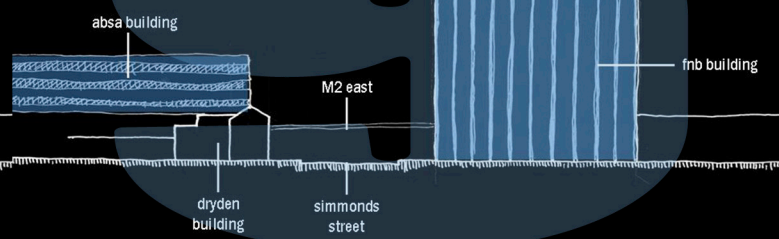
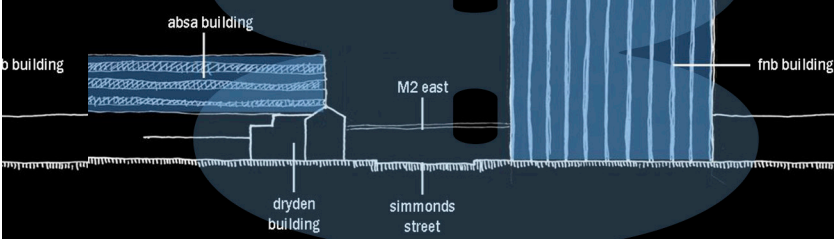
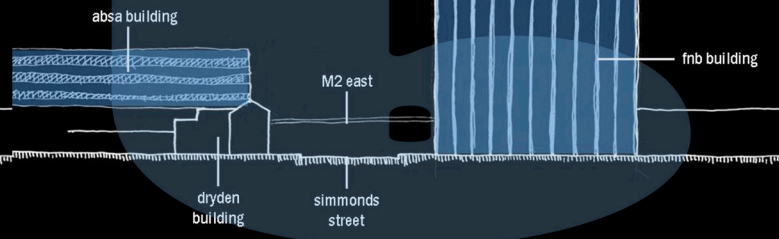
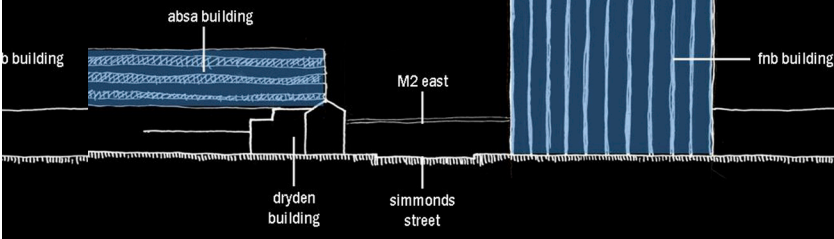
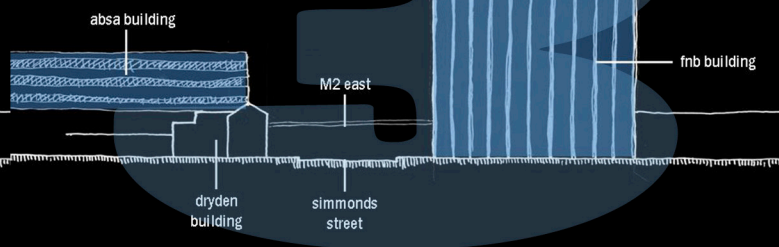
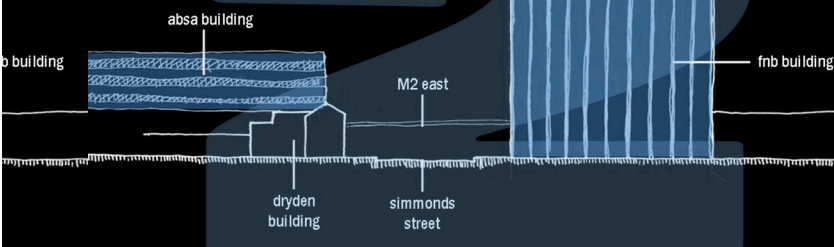
These two building were selected based on both their position and the fact that the architecture of both is rather dated - especially the facade treatments.

The problem is that the FNB building rises to twice the height of the ABSA building, and obstructs the vistas from the site towards the city northward.

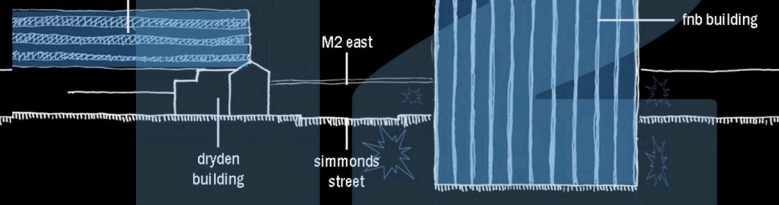
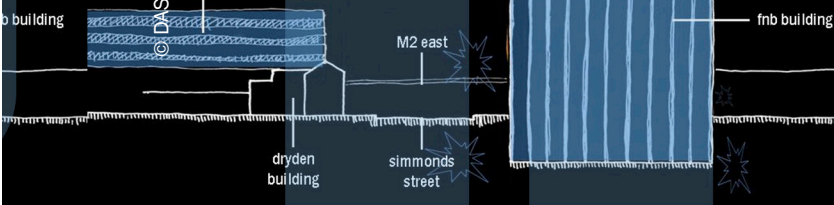
The concept of “pushing” the building into the ground until the same height is achieved is extreme and costly, but the intension is more relating to the reduction of height than actual mining out the supporting strata from under the building and lowering it into place.







© DAVID DALEY



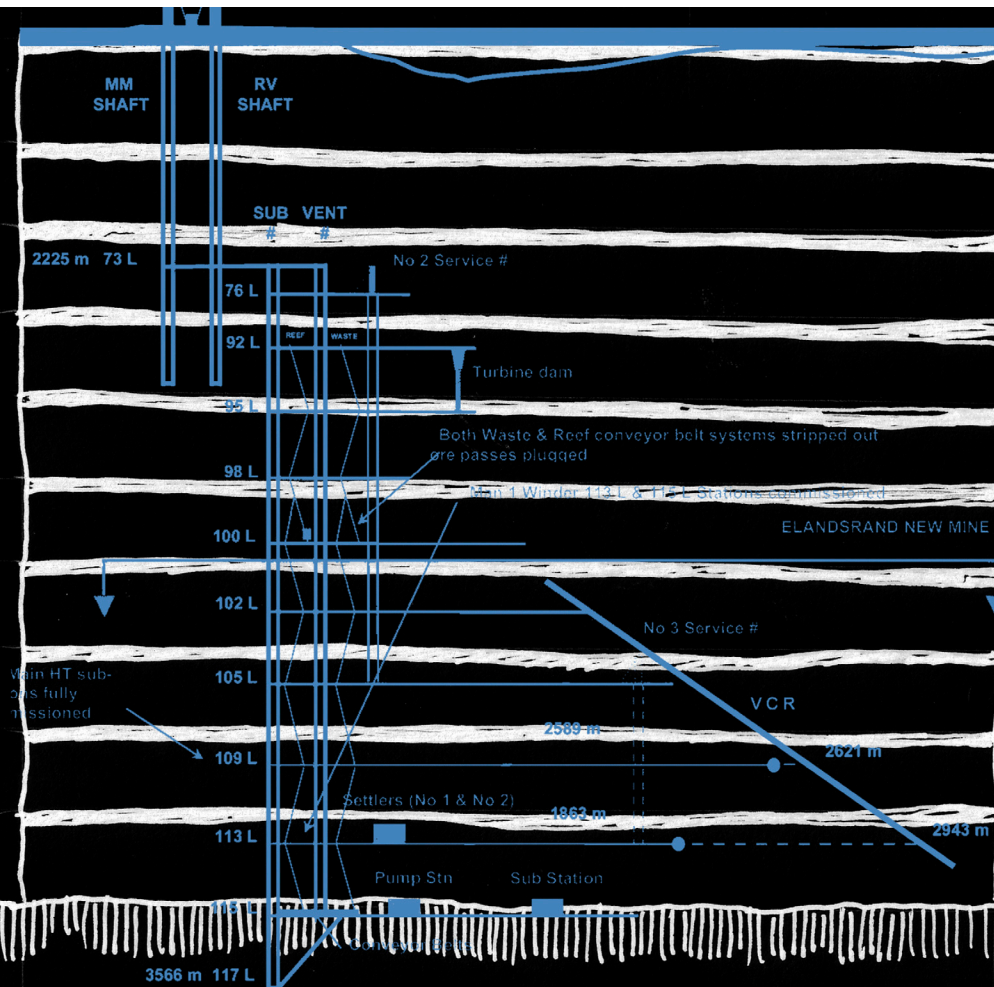
# Museum as Refurbishment\_

The FNB building positioned on the south east corner of the intersection of Simmonds and Trump streets is a very strong building as it was designed for mail sorting and despatch - a loading very similar to that of a library.

As a gateway structure and one designed to carry large loads the urban scheme proposes this structure to be refurbished in order to take the proposed mining museum.

need to bring a bit more of the mine into the building the initial concept is to some how start to mine/erode out from the existing building. Where large open shafts pierce floor plates and intersect with vent and water shafts

Due to its rigid structure, and a



© DASSAULT DALEY

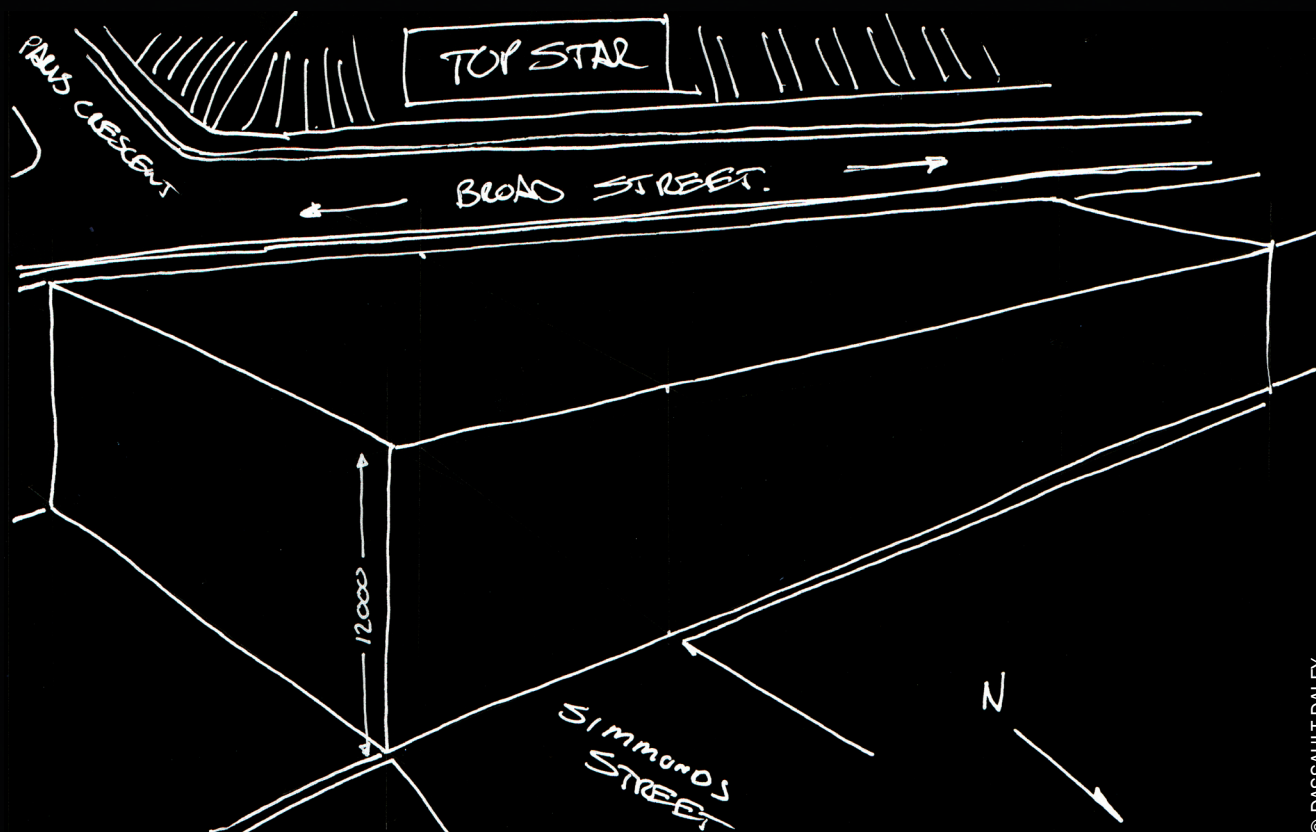


Ek ♥ Johannesburg!!!

© GEOSITES.COM

...but this, is not applicable

147



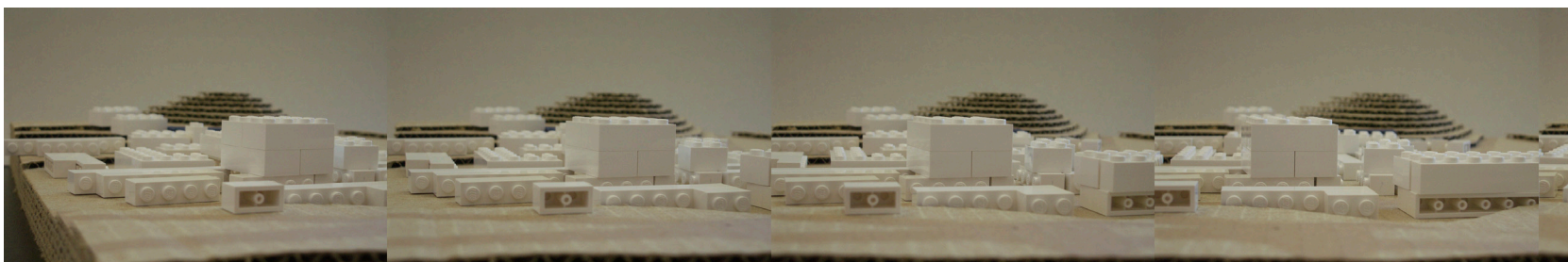
When initial design process was initiated it was important to put all defined restrictions in place. From the image above it shows the physical manifestation of those restrictions.

Initially the project footprint was to

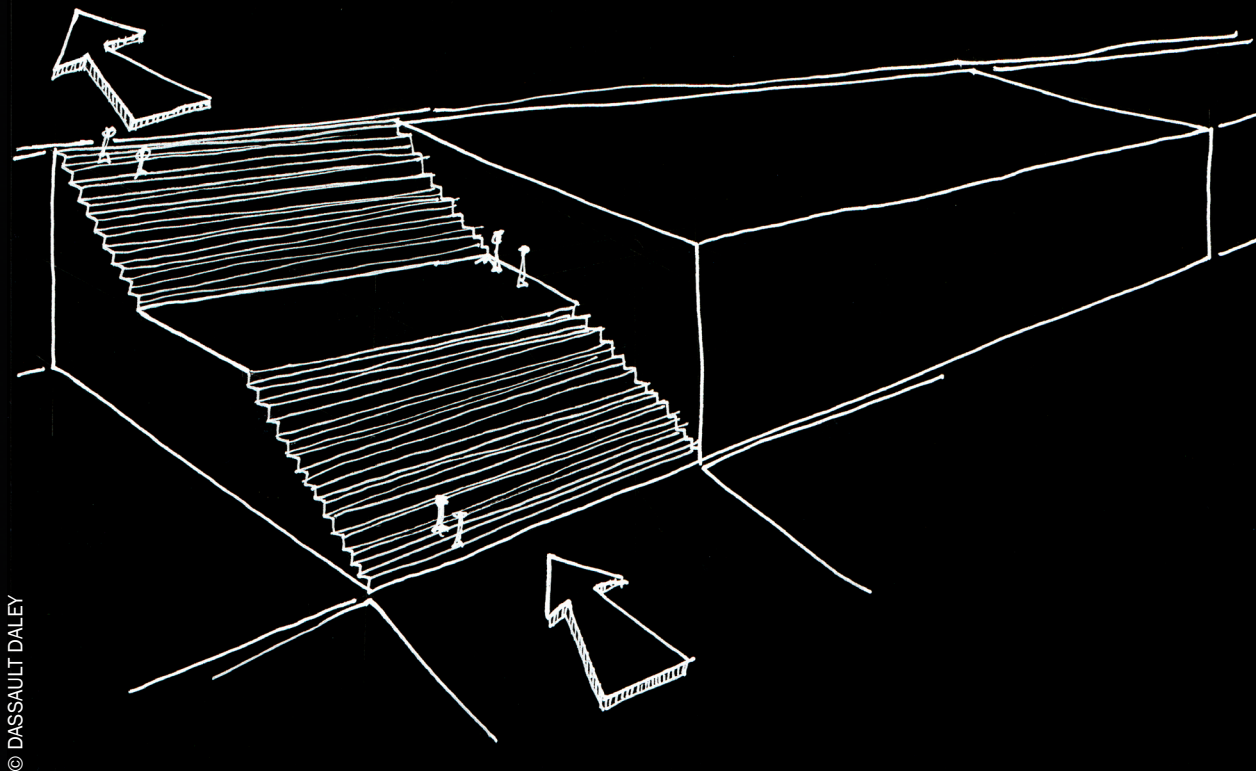
not exceed the eastern limit of the projected line between the eastern kerb line of Simmonds street Extension and that of Simmonds Way South.

In order for the intervention to fulfil the brief that it must be able

to exist with or without TopStar a restriction was put on the ceiling of the envelope - the building was not to break through the height at which Broad street to the south reaches. There by affording an opportunity for an extension of the road plane to a point of look out.



Snap shot diary of the anticipated views one would get of the site when driving along the M2 Highway in an westerly direction.



© DASSAULT DALEY

Creating usable area where initially there was only irregular, rugged terrain.

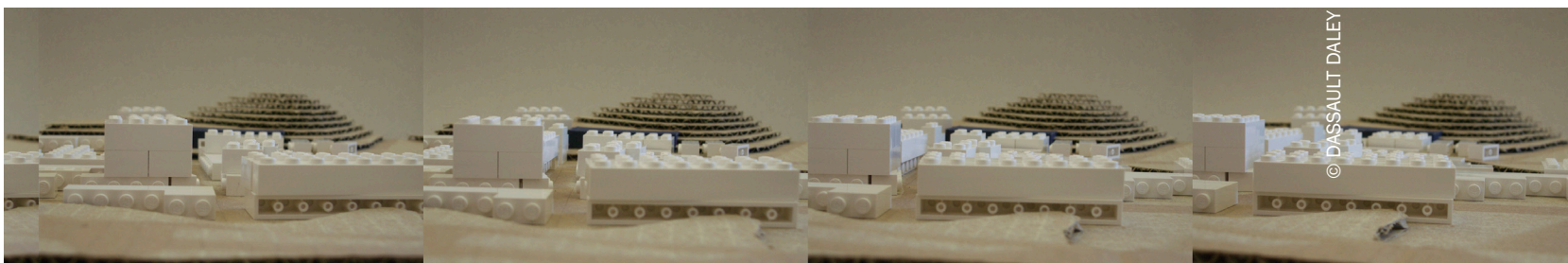
The envelope stretches the full length of availability to Richard street in the west. Access to the building by vehicular means would

be simple to address from this point due to the relative calm of this street.

Once the envelope was defined and viewed as a tangible solid mass that could start to be sculpted and carved away from the programme

started to prescribe initial design choices.

The placement of the stair is a response to the sheer quantity of pedestrians that would walk up and down this incline from the one street to the other.



Note how as you pass through the line of Simmonds street through the gateway the site becomes visible. TopStar is always

### View One\_

This is a view taken from Broad street looking down Simmonds street extension. The intension regarding the connecting stair is very clear. To the left we have the ground plane extension showing is possible use as a public gathering area and look out point northwards towards the city.

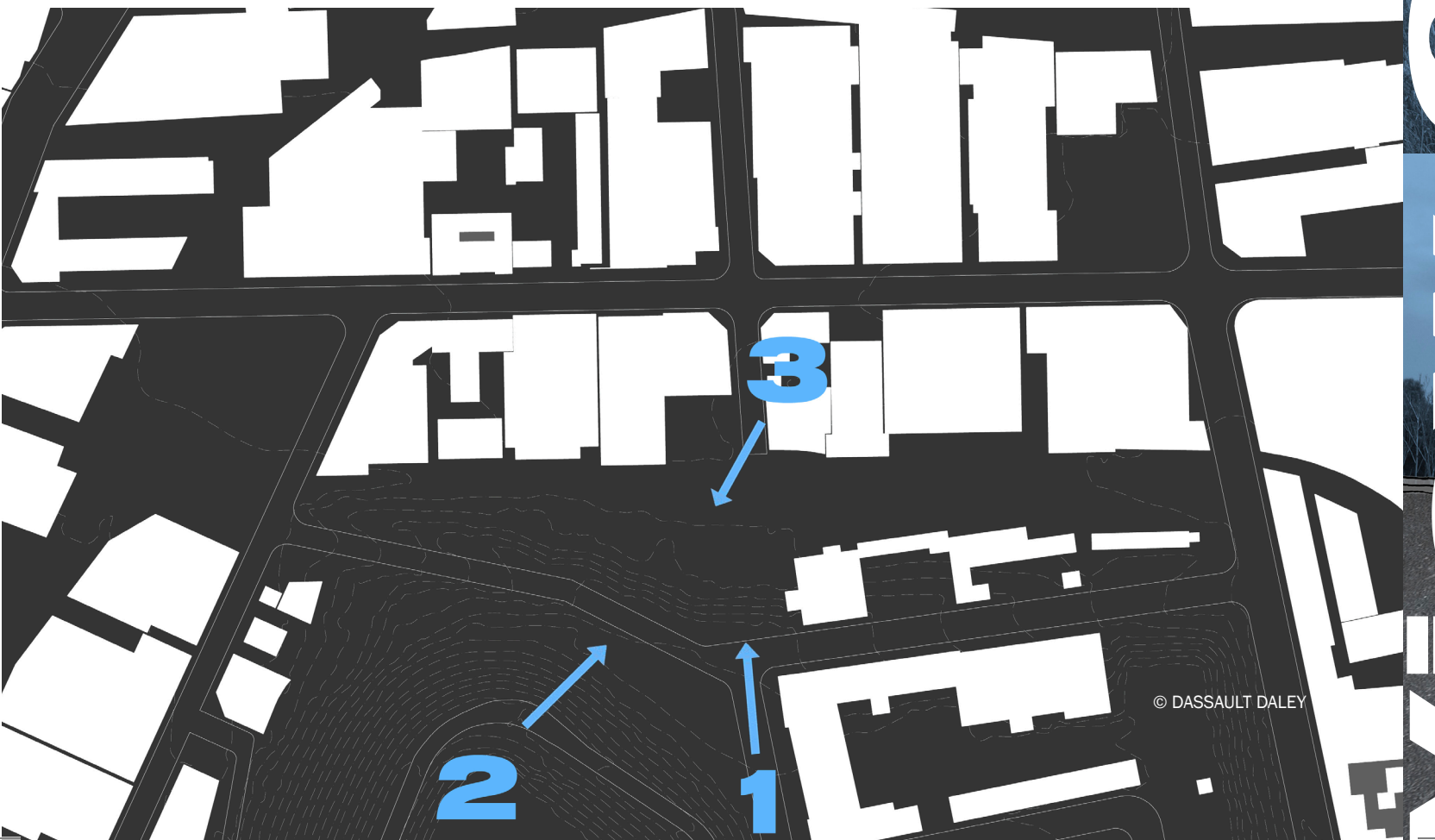


### View Two\_\_

Illustrating the extent to which the intervention is to not rise above the surrounding context. This image taken from mid way up the slope of TopStar once again puts into context the amount of area to be gained by the roof/Broad street plane extension.

### View Three\_\_\_\_

12 m below View one, and looking back at View two. This view from the termination of Simmonds street extension shows the solid model with adjoining stair. The central landing is deemed necessary even though the forward distance is 30m in total.



© DASSAULT DALEY

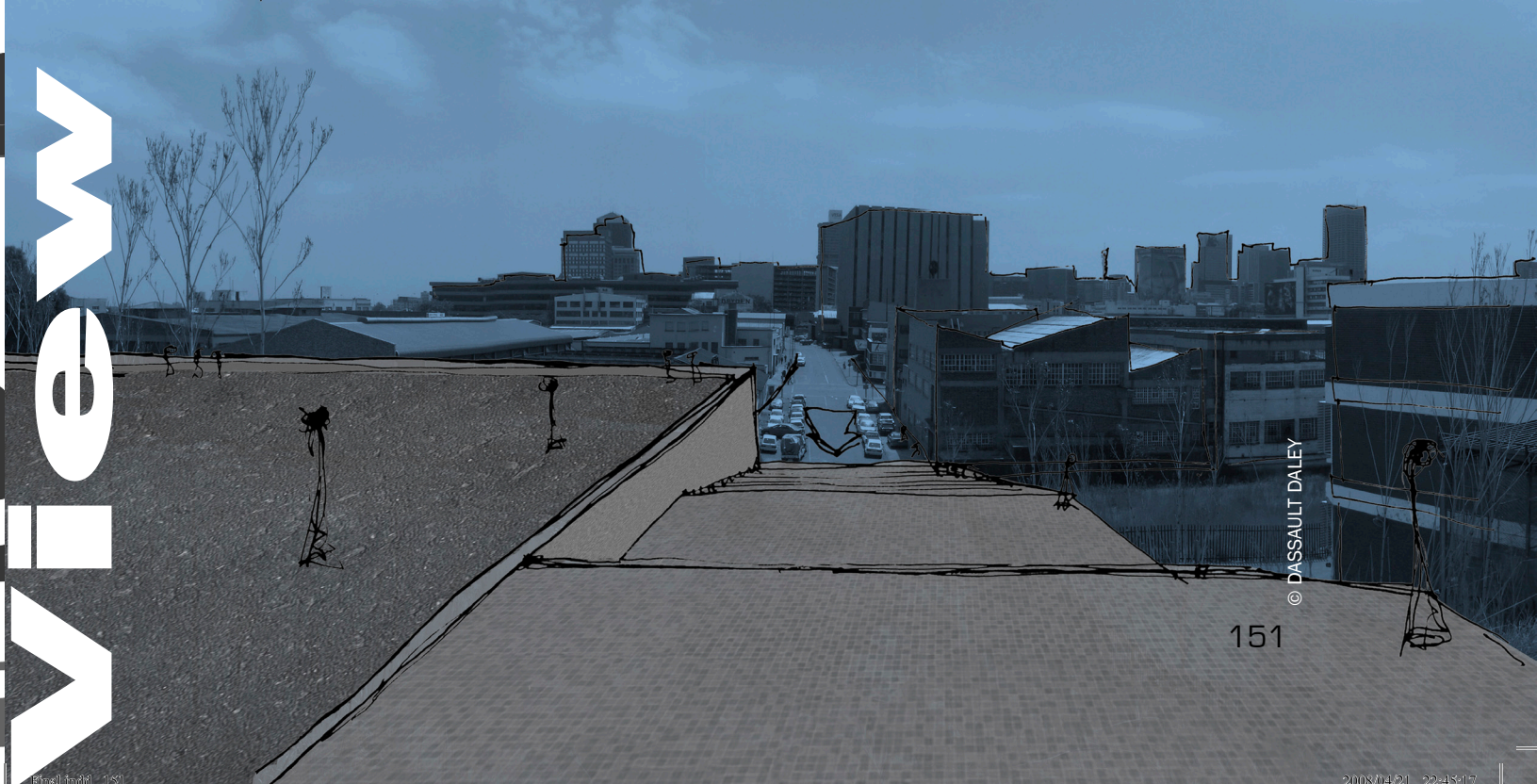


on

view



© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY

151



# view





# TWO

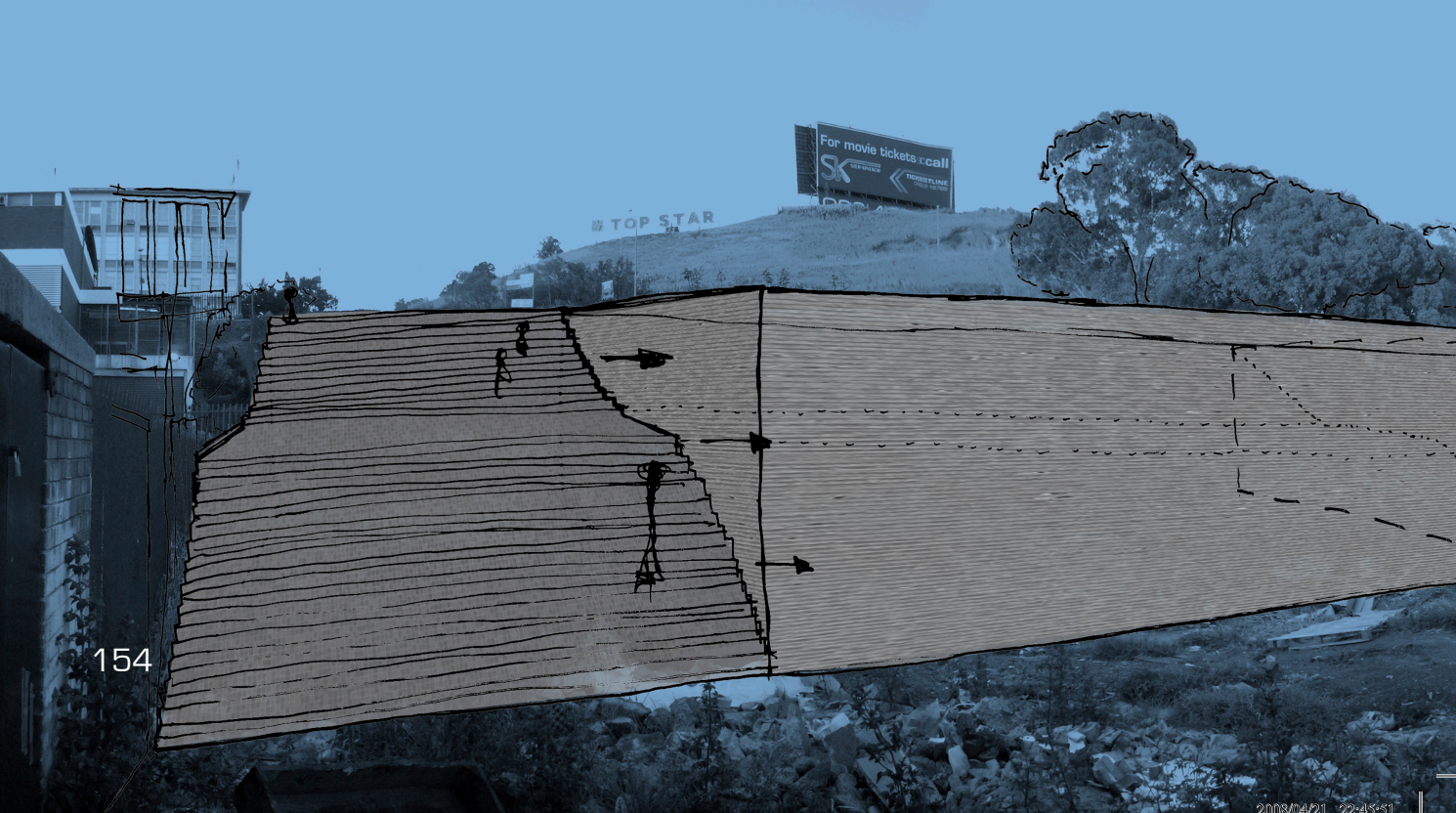


© DASSAULT DALEY

153



# view Three







Ek ❤ Johannesburg!!!



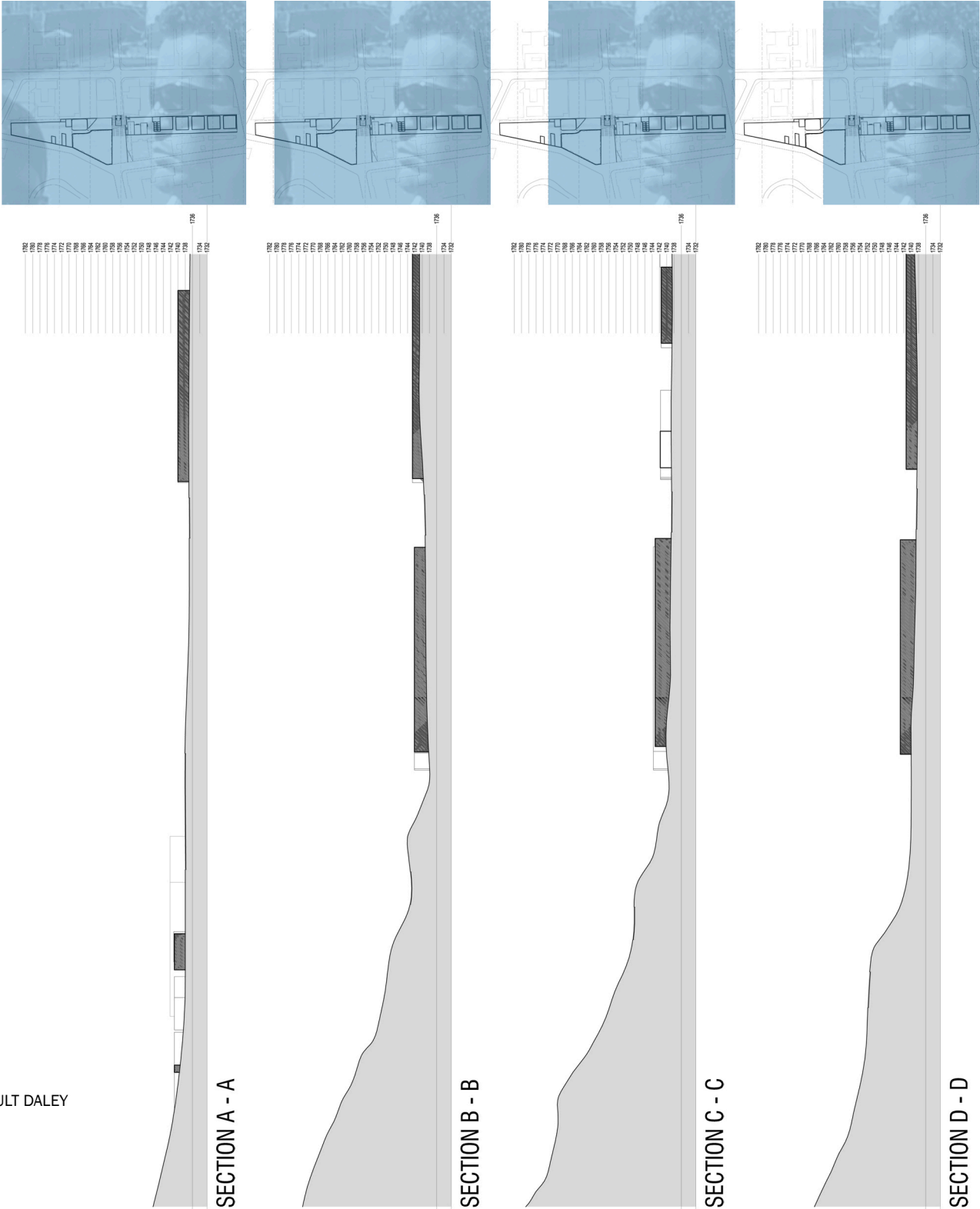
...this to is, not applicable

© LLG.CO.ZA

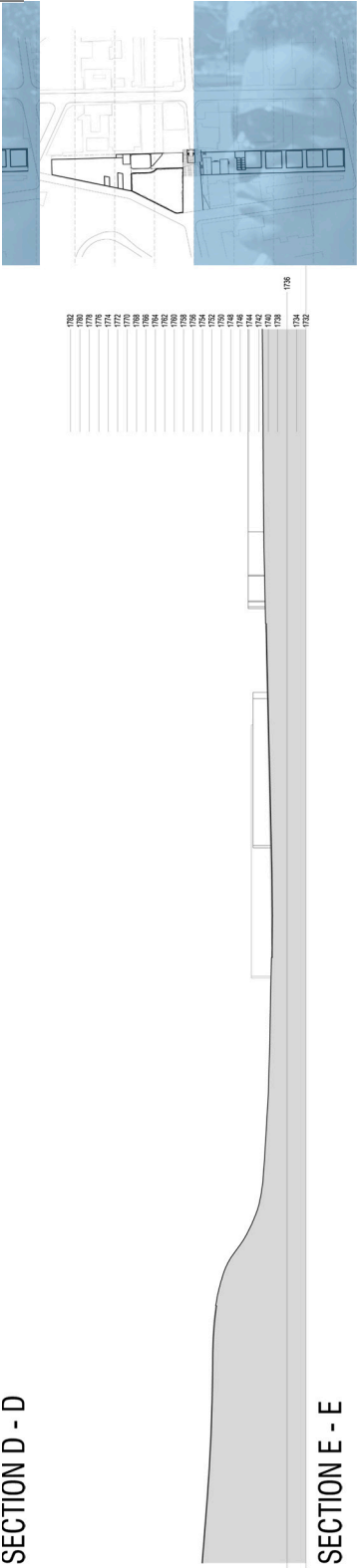
155

# Site sections illustrating existing built mass of surrounding fabric\_

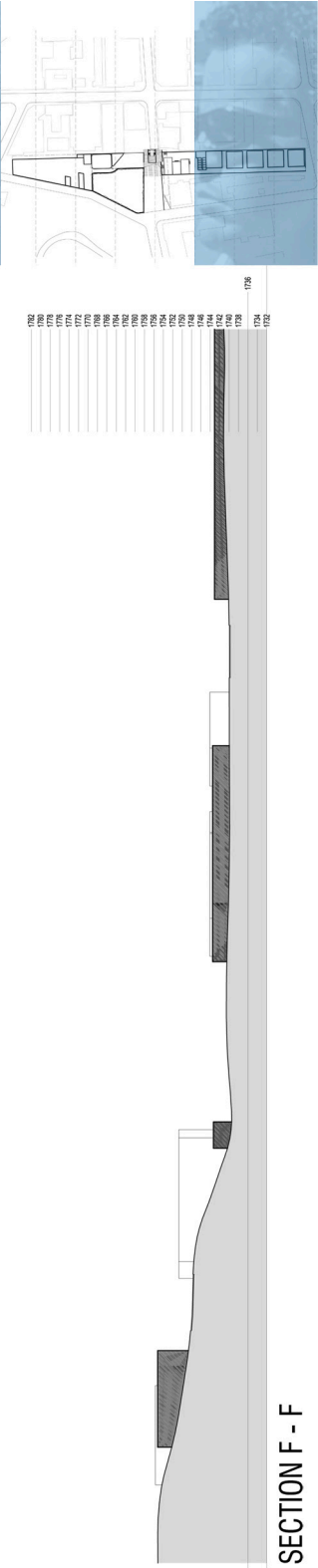
© DASSAULT DALEY  
156



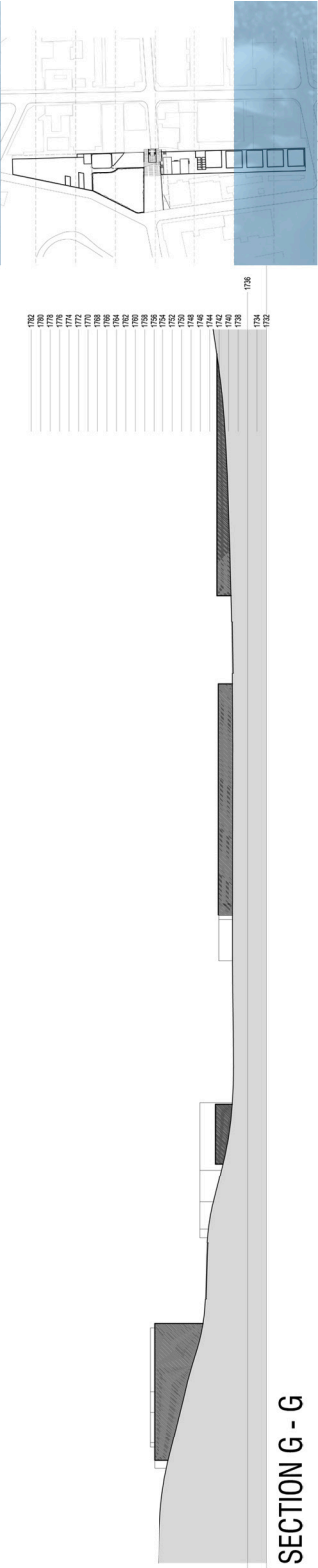
SECTION D - D



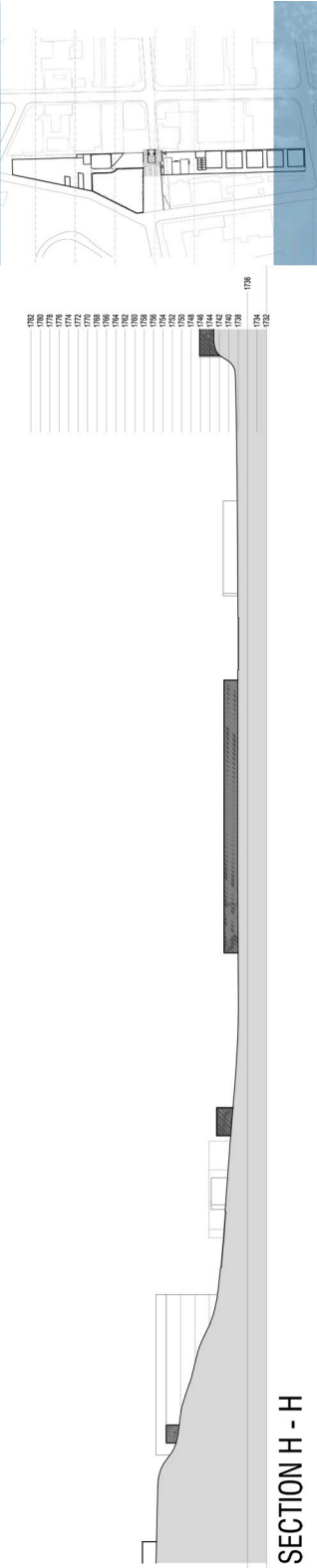
SECTION E - E



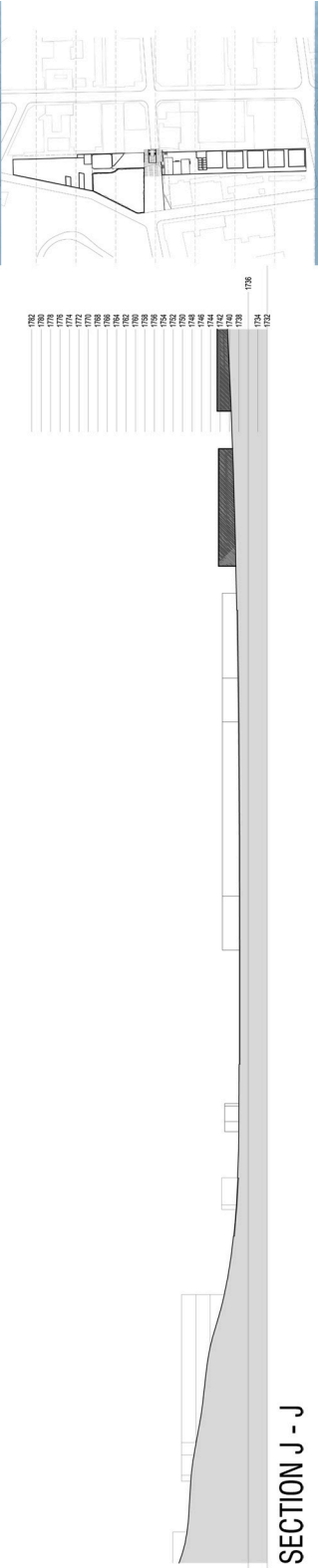
SECTION F - F



SECTION G - G



SECTION H - H



SECTION J - J



# Local Precedent Scale References\_

158

© CITIES REVEALED

© CITIES REVEALED

© CITIES REVEALED

© CITIES REVEALED



FET College\_



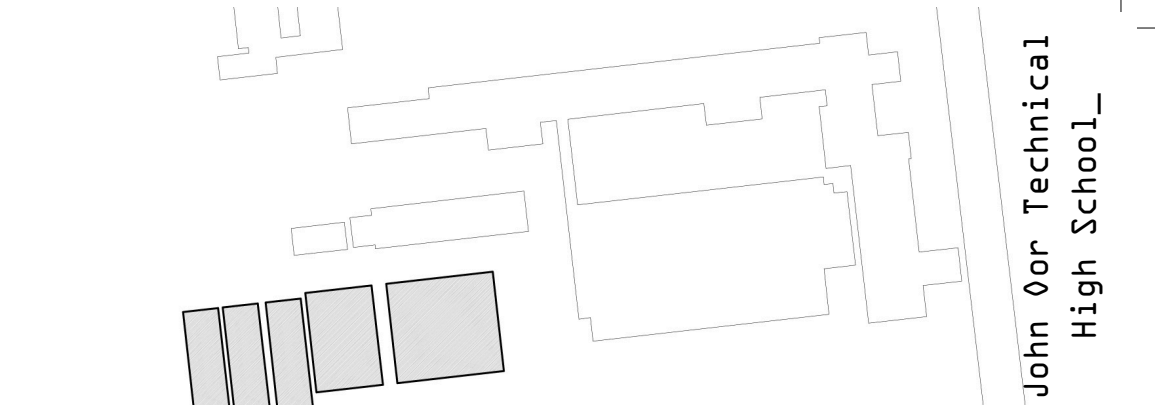
Museum\_



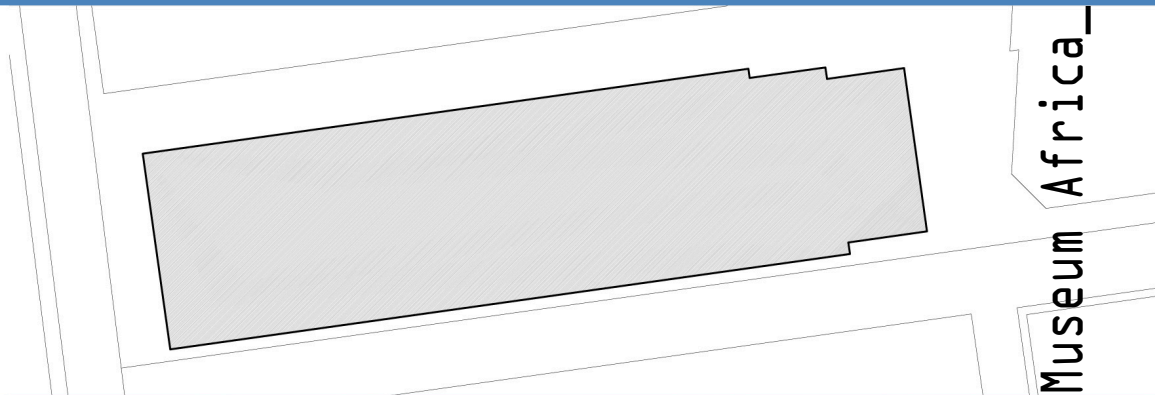
Conference\_



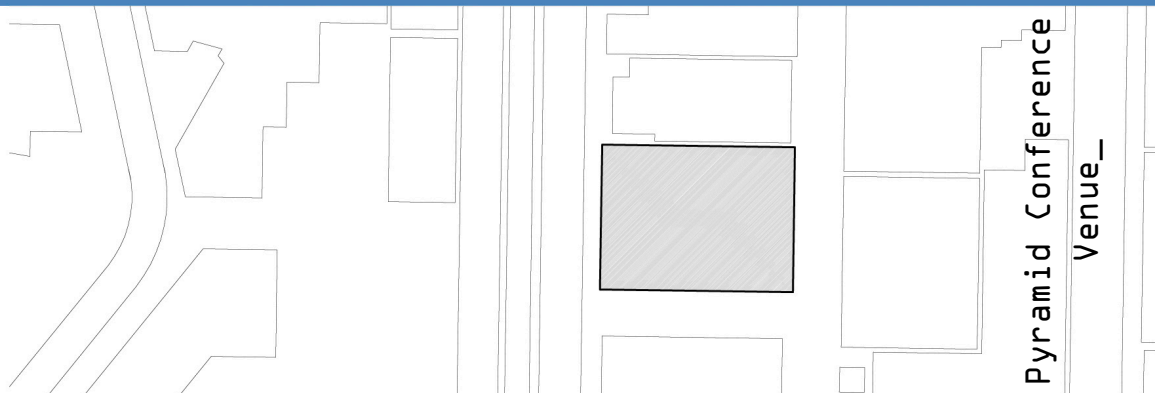
MY SITE\_



John Oor Technical  
High School\_



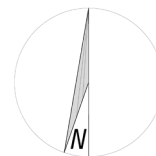
Museum Africa\_



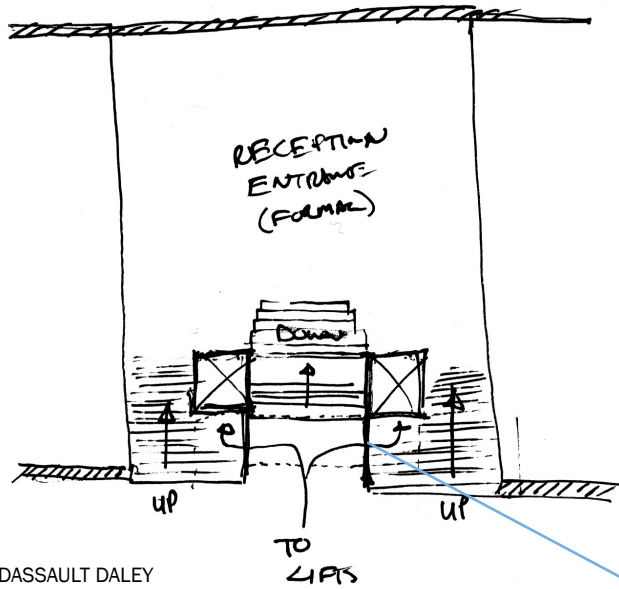
Pyramid Conference  
Venue\_

This graphic displays the relative scales of existing precedents supporting similar programmes to this thesis in the surrounding area.

It shows that the relative scale of the existing examples are very close to the intended scales of the anticipated intervention.



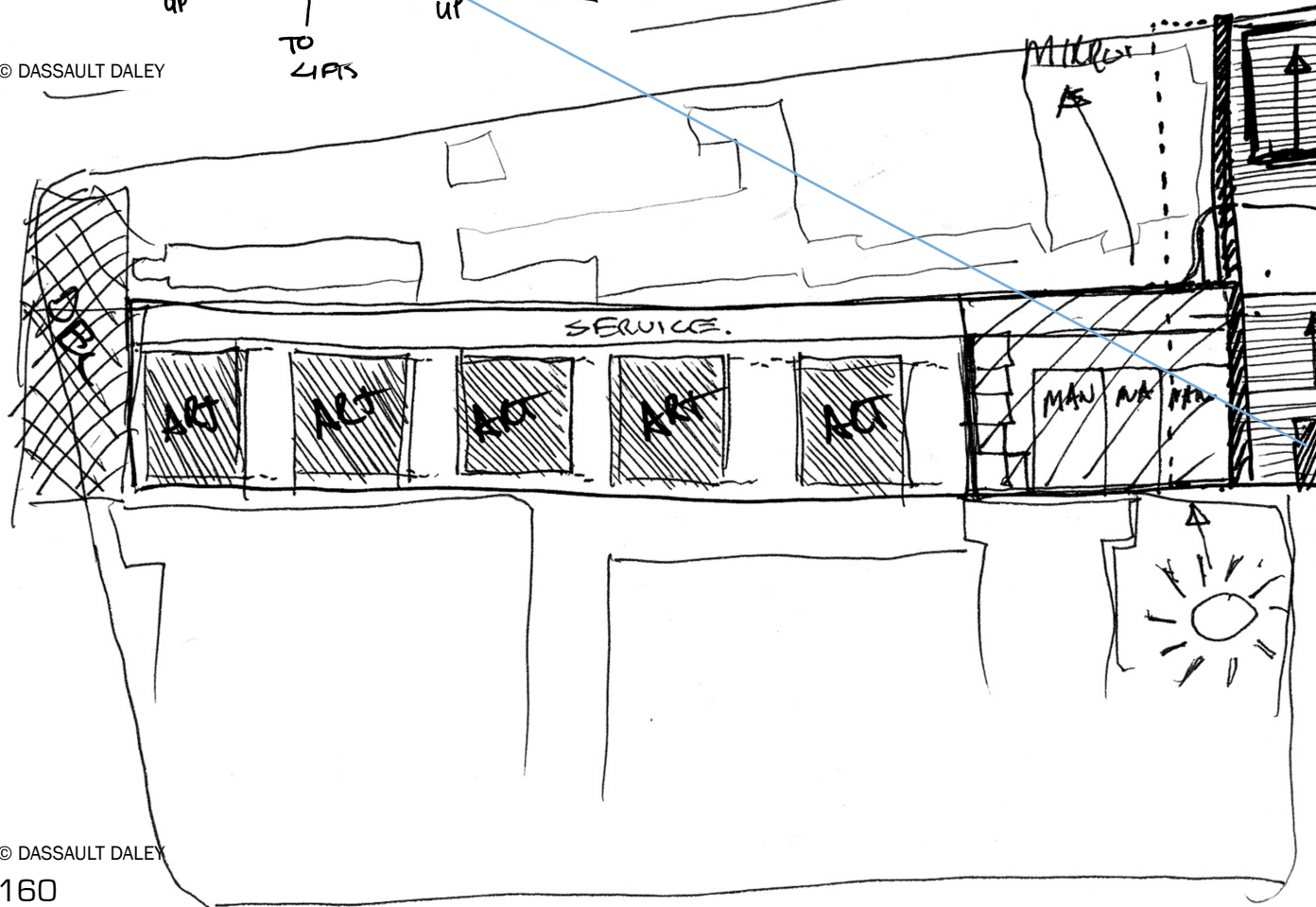




© DASSAULT DALEY

Through the design of this slowly descending stair case the expected accessibility issues came up as they do when one designs with a mixed topography within a building.

This was addressed by the positioning of two direct flow elevators flanking the descending stair. These are placed after the first point of control for security reasons. On arrival on the sub level one merely circulates along the side of the stair

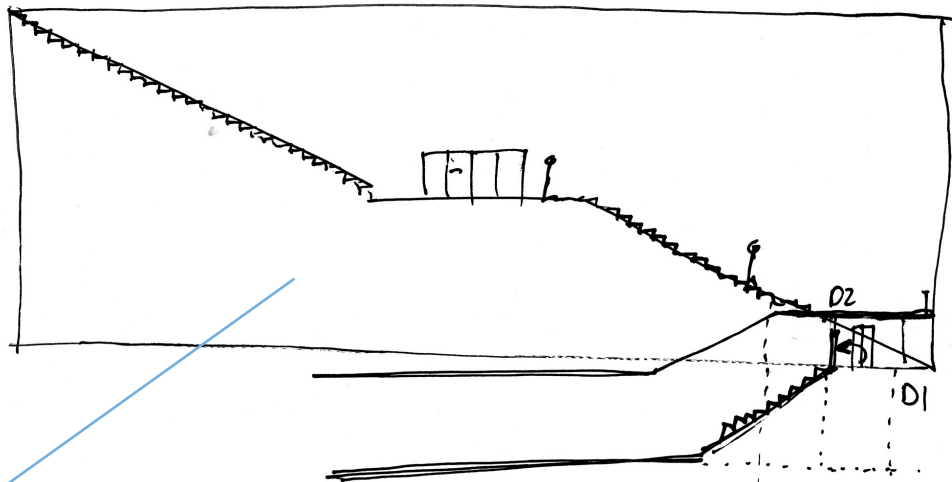


© DASSAULT DALEY

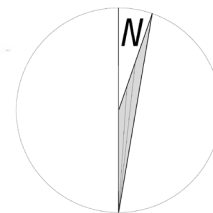
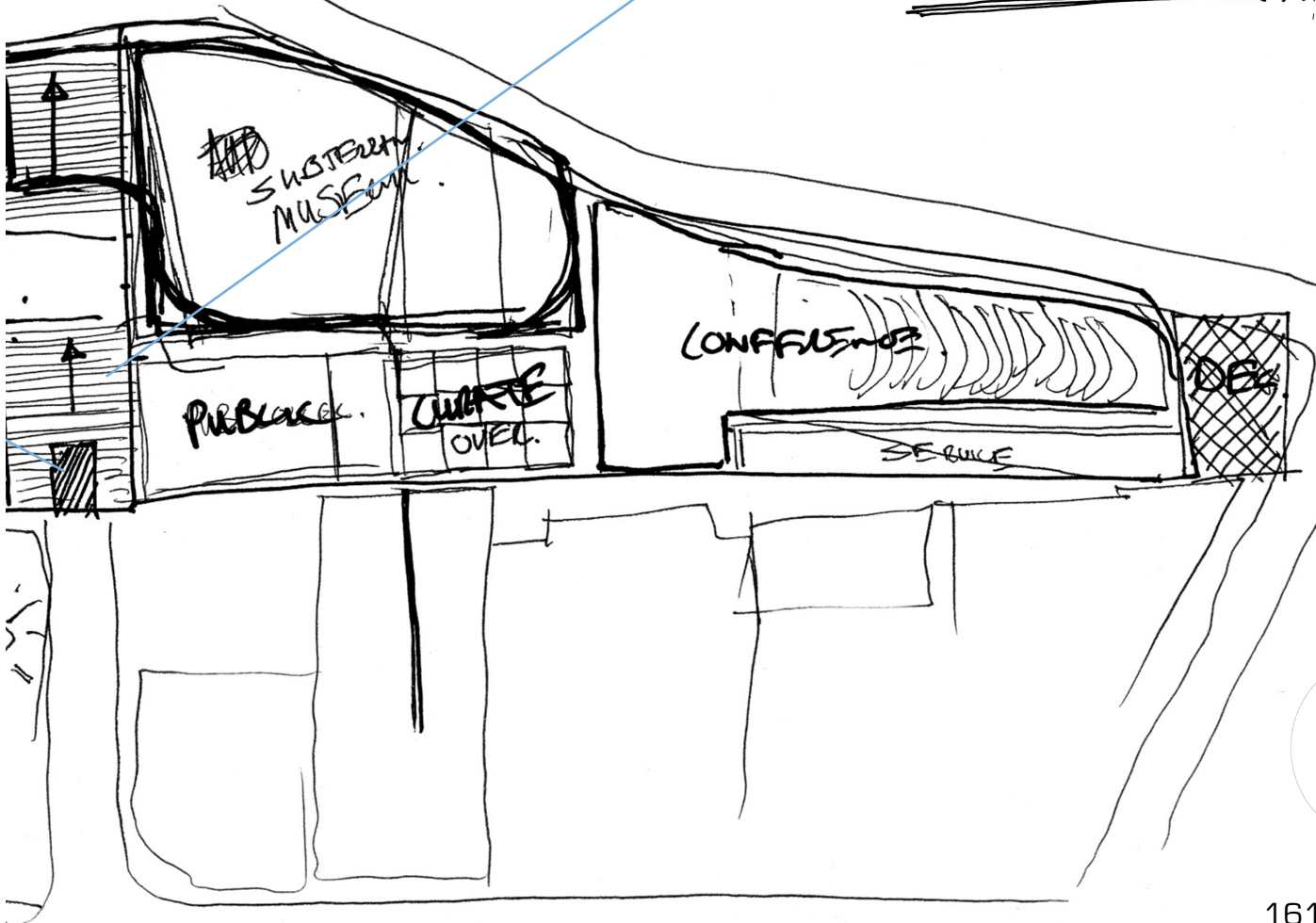


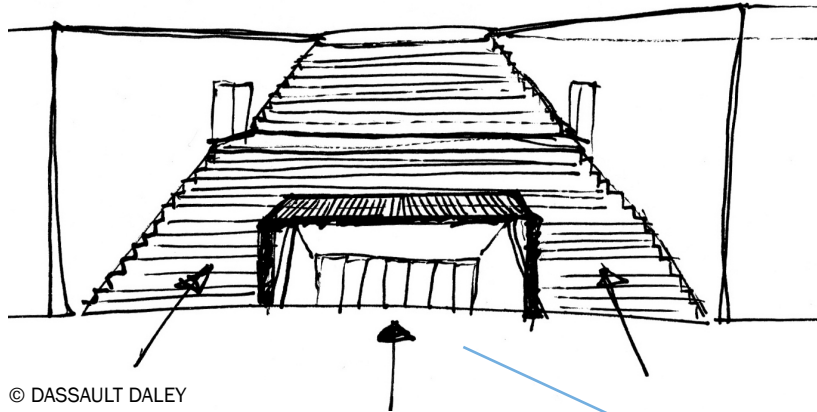
As a result of the decision to enter the building by going downward to a sub level, the creation of a smaller gathering point just less than midway to the central landing is facilitated. This platform acts as the roof of the entrance.

The size of which is small in relation to the stair that one approaches in order to enter the building.



© DASSAULT DALEY





© DASSAULT DALEY

On approach the visitor may either ascend or descend. The central circulation pivot runs through the centre of the central landing. This allows the circulation to happen concurrently, but just on two different planes.

The access doors on the central landing are to be used for circulation but more importantly as fire escapes.

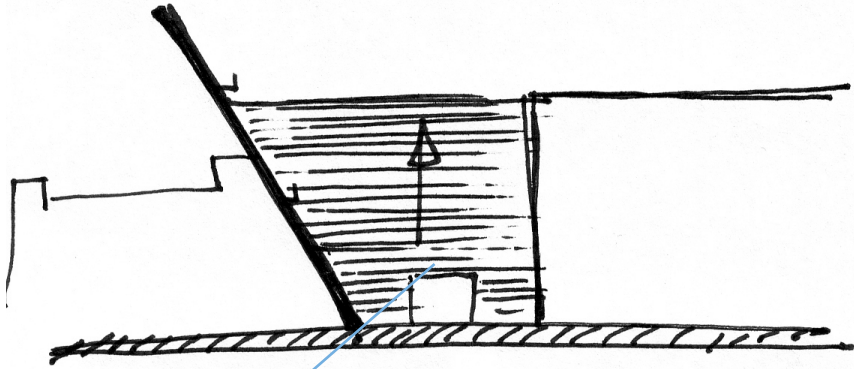


© DASSAULT DALEY

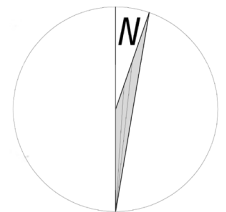
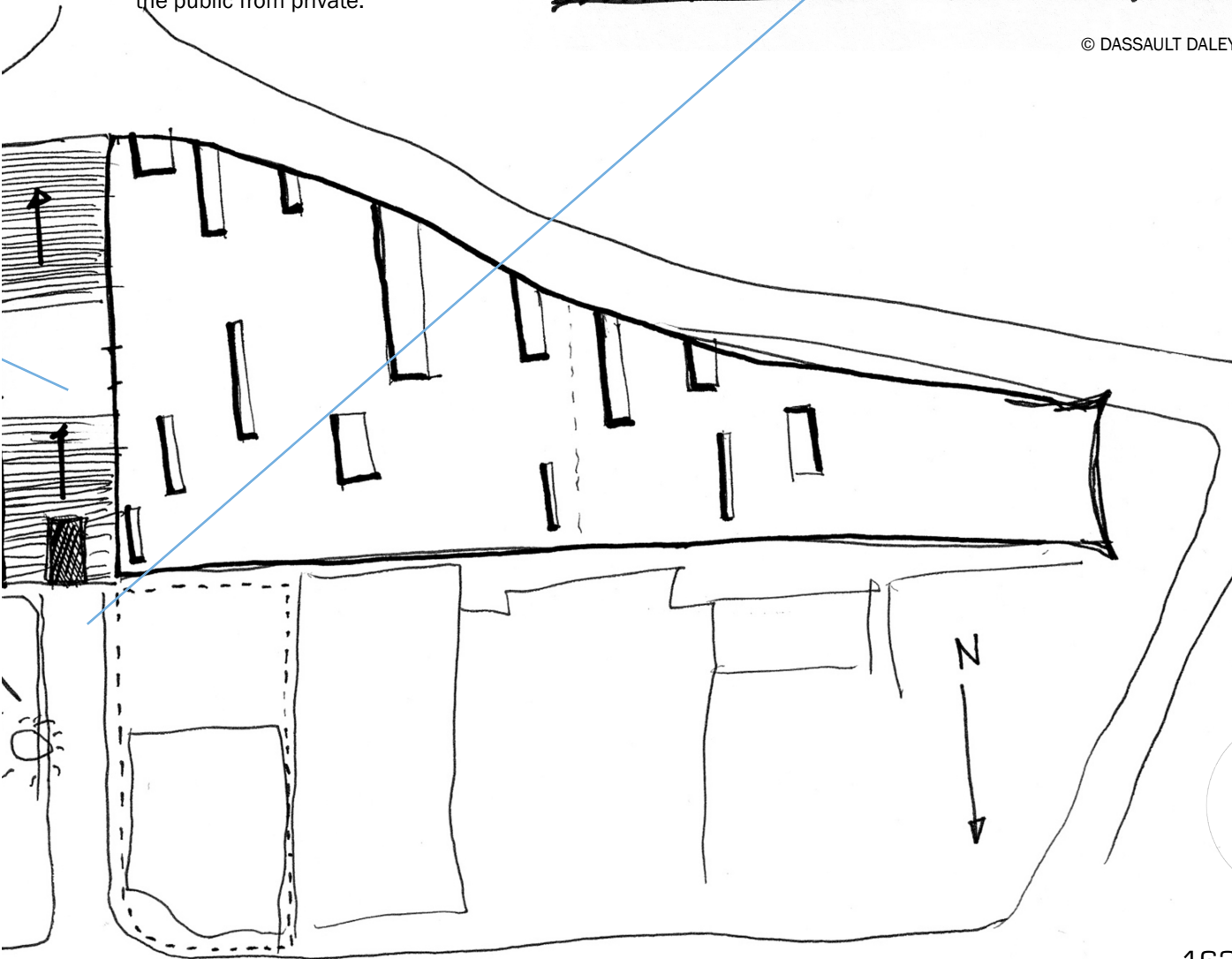
162

Looking down Simmonds street the notion of seeing a stark regular staircase seemed very un-expressional.

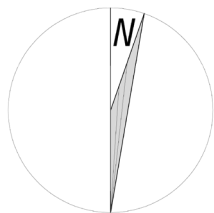
By placing a sheer wall and tilting it at a 25° angle not only does it become a sculptural piece, but also an effective separation to define the public from private.



© DASSAULT DALEY





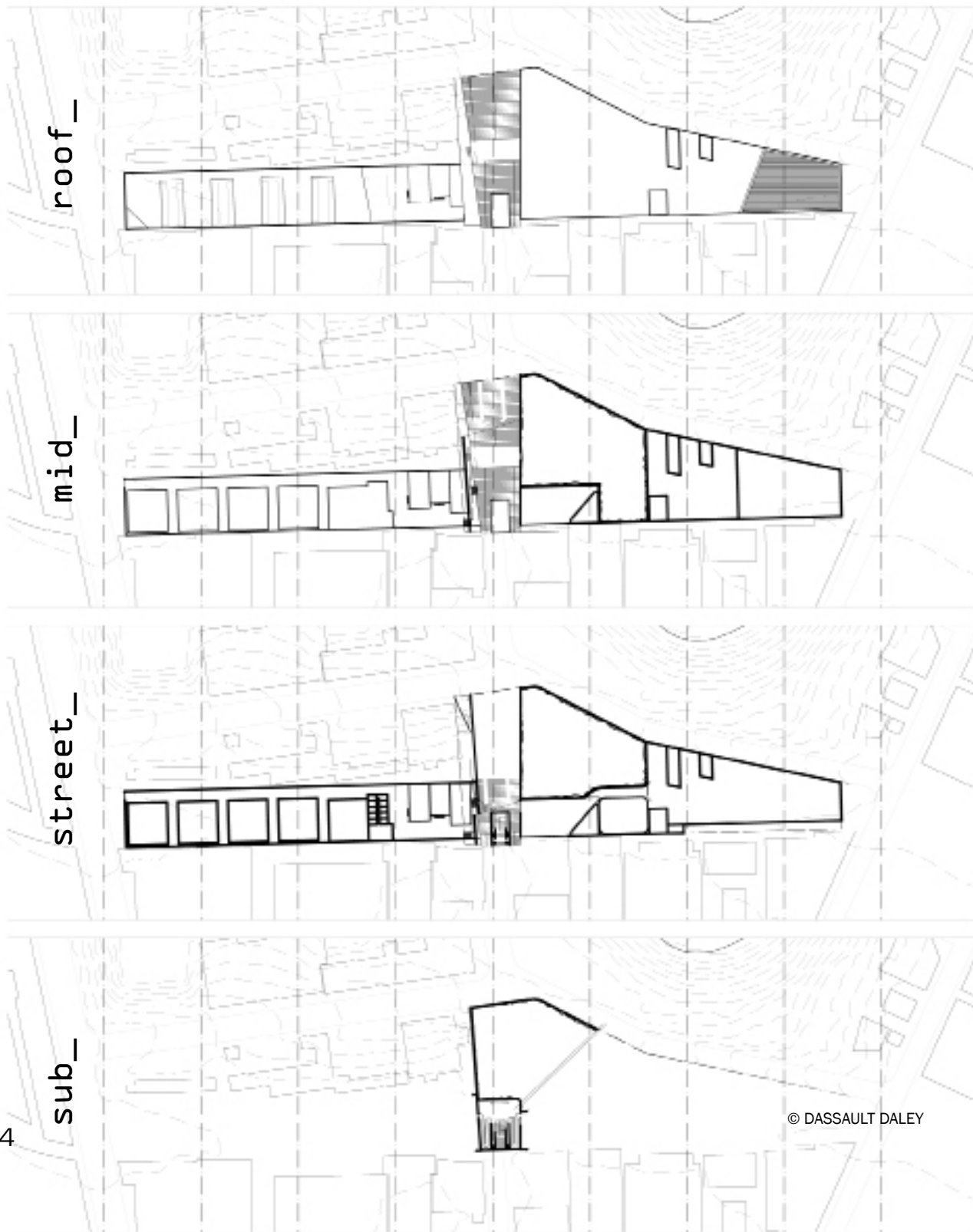


sub\_

street\_

mid\_

roof\_



### **Sub Level Circulation\_**

This comprises the descending portion to the grand stair, the adjacent accessibility lift cores and adjacent to those the processional ramps (east to the private and west to the public) and finally the reception desk of the complex.

### **Sub Level Museum\_**

The lowest region of the museum and complex. This area is cut in to a depth approximately 16m below Broad street level. The deepest and darkest part of the museum designed to symbolise and simulate the depth of the mine shafts.

### **Street Level Circulation\_**

From the entrance off Simmonds street extension with all the required security controls and direct flow elevators linking this to the sub level where the primary links to the wings are to be found. In the public (west) wing there is a generous concourse for seating for the cafe and access to the conference venue. The private (east) wing, the training centre - open air walkways run past lecture halls, the admin block and the workshops to the heavy vehicles access along Loveday street south.

### **Street Level Administration\_**

The skills centre administration and staff offices are positioned in the private wing and the administration department of the museum and conference venue are situated here. Additional curation and storage is also supplied here.

### Street Level Conference Facilities\_

Bulk of the conference space is contained to this floor, along with relaxation courtyards, bathroom facilities and deliveries receiving platform on the north edge facing the existing context.

### Street Level Education\_

The educational programme of the skills centre are contained in the three lecture halls design to accommodate a maximum of 400 students for management and I.T. based education. The four workshops, designed to operate at a maximum capacity of 120 students combined will be used for all laborious classes - construction, automotive maintenance etc.

### Street Level Museum\_

Here the museum starts moving up to the surface as it were, from the dark depth in the south up towards the light in the north.

### Mid Level Conference Facilities\_

This just concerns the double volumed spaces of the larger halls and the relaxation courtyards. Above the deliveries receiving platform all plant and maintenance equipment shall be stored.





### **Mid Level Museum\_**

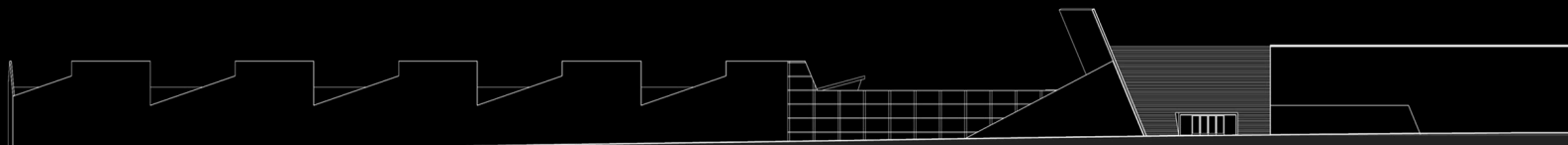
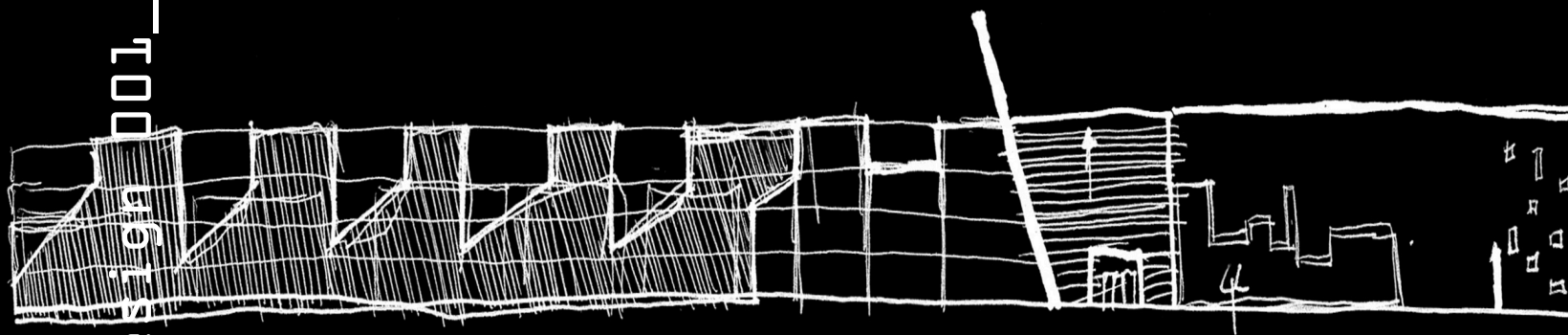
It is at this level where the floor area of the museum reaches its peak. At this level the museum also punches out and up towards the north, the city and the sky.

### **Roof Level Grand Stair\_**

The grand stair used as a device of space articulation between the public and private wings, As a gathering point for visitors and the public alike and finally as a tool of accentuation of grand gesture to the reverence and celebration of TopStar.

### **Roof Level Terraces\_**

The importance of these terraces in terms of giving this space back to the city should not be taken lightly. Definition between the public and private here is very important. The terraces over the workshops create shaded work space below and still allow the students to have a space in which to relax without leaving the centre. The terrace over the western wing remains as public as the building under. Allowing for a space of contemplation and reflection within the city on space that has been generated and given back to the city.



## Sketch Level\_

Through the sketch design phases many ideas made their worth known. A notion that the building should have an element looking towards the west as it does the east, reflecting the orientation of the gold belt. Along with a variety of volume subtraction systems to allow light into the north facade and how do you reflect the surrounding context without it becoming a false simulation.

© DASSAULT DALEY

## Modeling Level\_

It is not till one starts to physically model design concepts that their appropriateness becomes apparent, or not. What looked light in the sketch became very heavy. This shows up along the north facade on the west wing, and how does one allow the programme to pull the city into the building. Through this process of not simply modeling a sketch, but making sure all connections are true in all three dimensions.

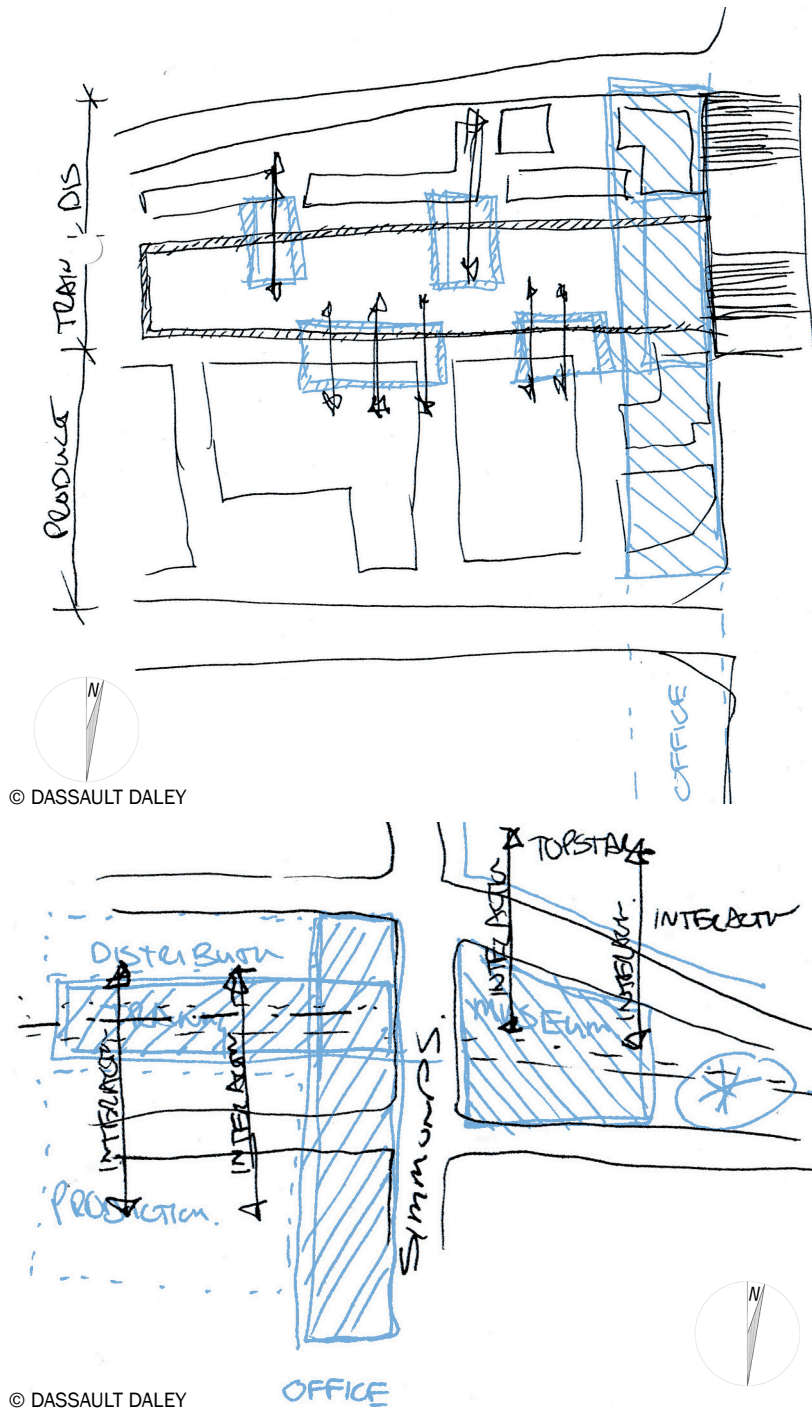
© DASSAULT DALEY

## Resolution Level\_

Finally the process of scaled and accurate resolution arrives, where all minor issues that the modeling pointed out can be rectified. And then at that point comparisons between required, anticipated and resultant proportions may be drawn.

© DASSAULT DALEY





## Arrogance\_

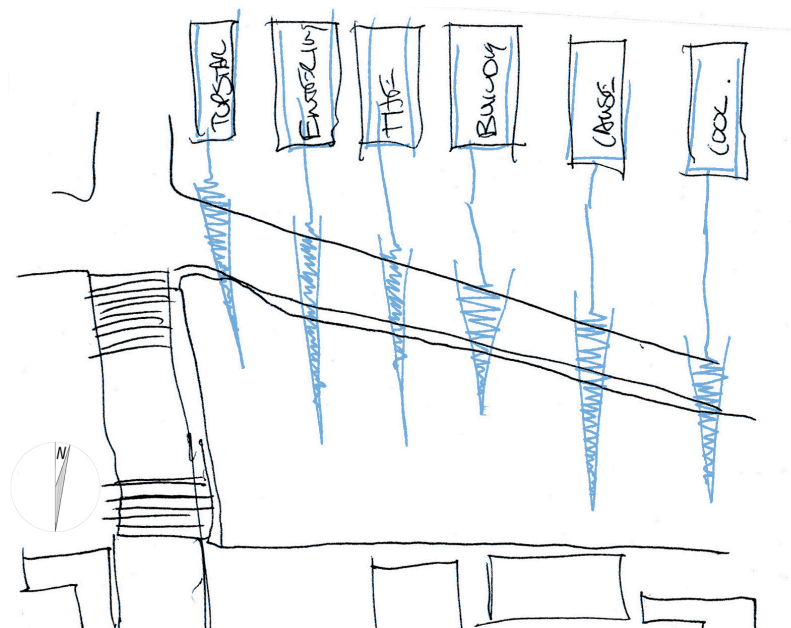
The initial design of the skills training centre with its solid surrounding wall put in place to avoid any underpinning of the existing surrounding made that centre very exclusive.

There is a need for the skills centre to initiate a dialogue with the surrounding industries whom might very well employ the students.

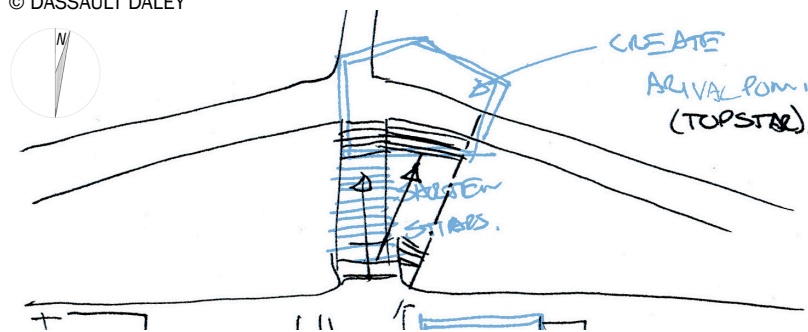
The idea of positioning all the administration programmes in a single band along the side of the stair, thereby having a permanent activation to the space created both solutions and problems.

## Singularity\_

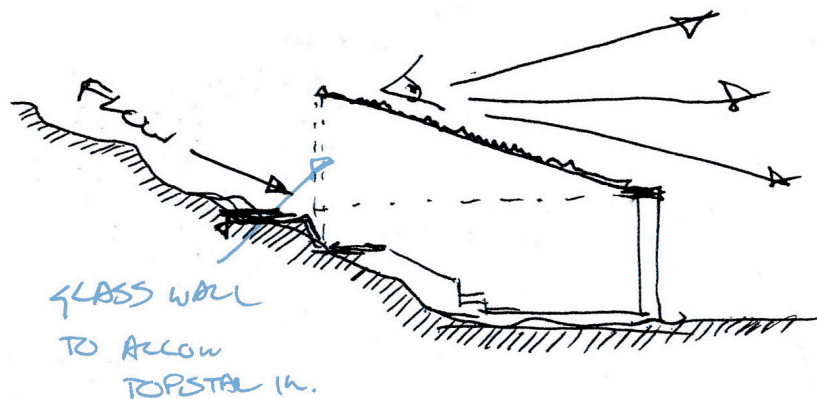
Interaction between the intervention and the context was a major shortcoming of the first design. Relations between the skills centre and the adjacent distribution and production industry were non-existent. There is also a lack of integration of TopStar into the west wing - flow between the two was halted on the southern kerb of Broad street.



© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY

## Embrace\_

The need derived from the absence of interaction between the intervention and TopStar was a major pitfall of the first design concept. TopStar needs to be celebrated and brought into the building.

## Space Between\_

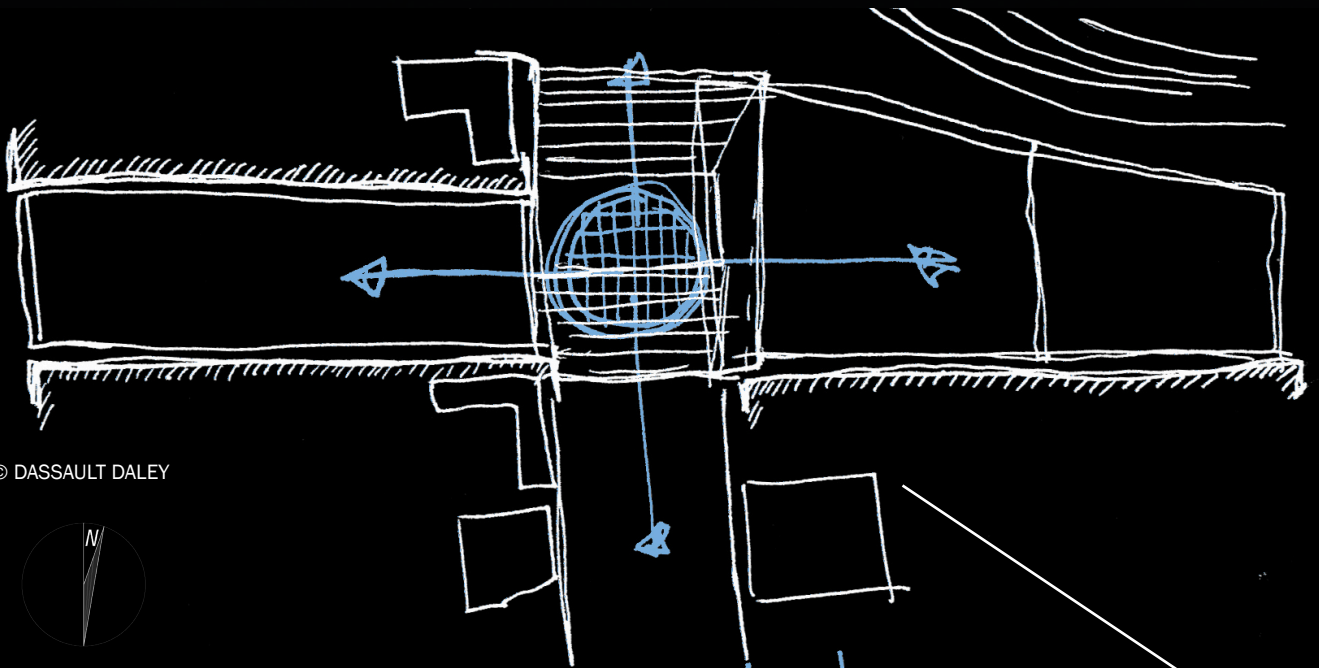
The first stair design only had a single point of attraction, the entrance at the base of it. For such a stair to function to its fullest potential there needs to be a reason to ascend and descend.

## Look at the CITY\_

With a subtle incline applied to the roof plane over the conference centre, not only do you create a public cinema - where the city is the screen, but this pulls the vertical visual range up. Giving a greater view of TopStar from the conference facility concourse, thereby pulling it into the building.

# Evolution<sup>Design</sup>

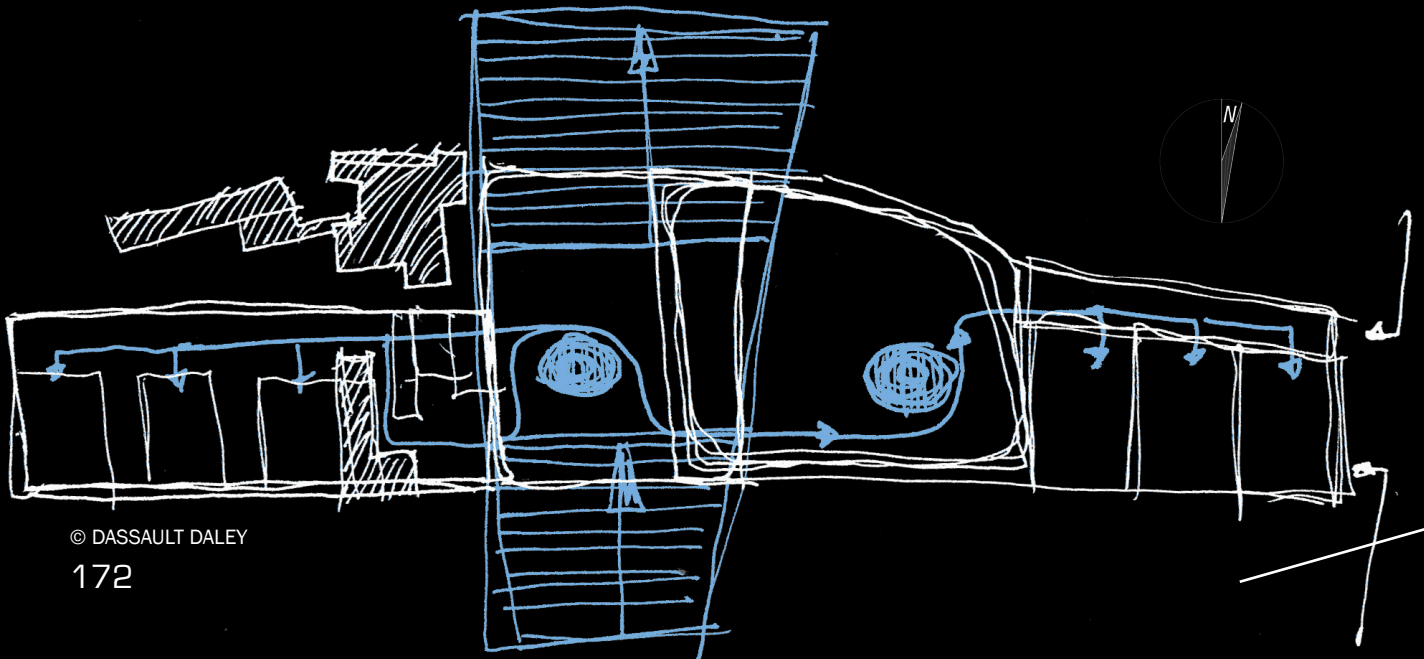
© DASSAULT DALEY



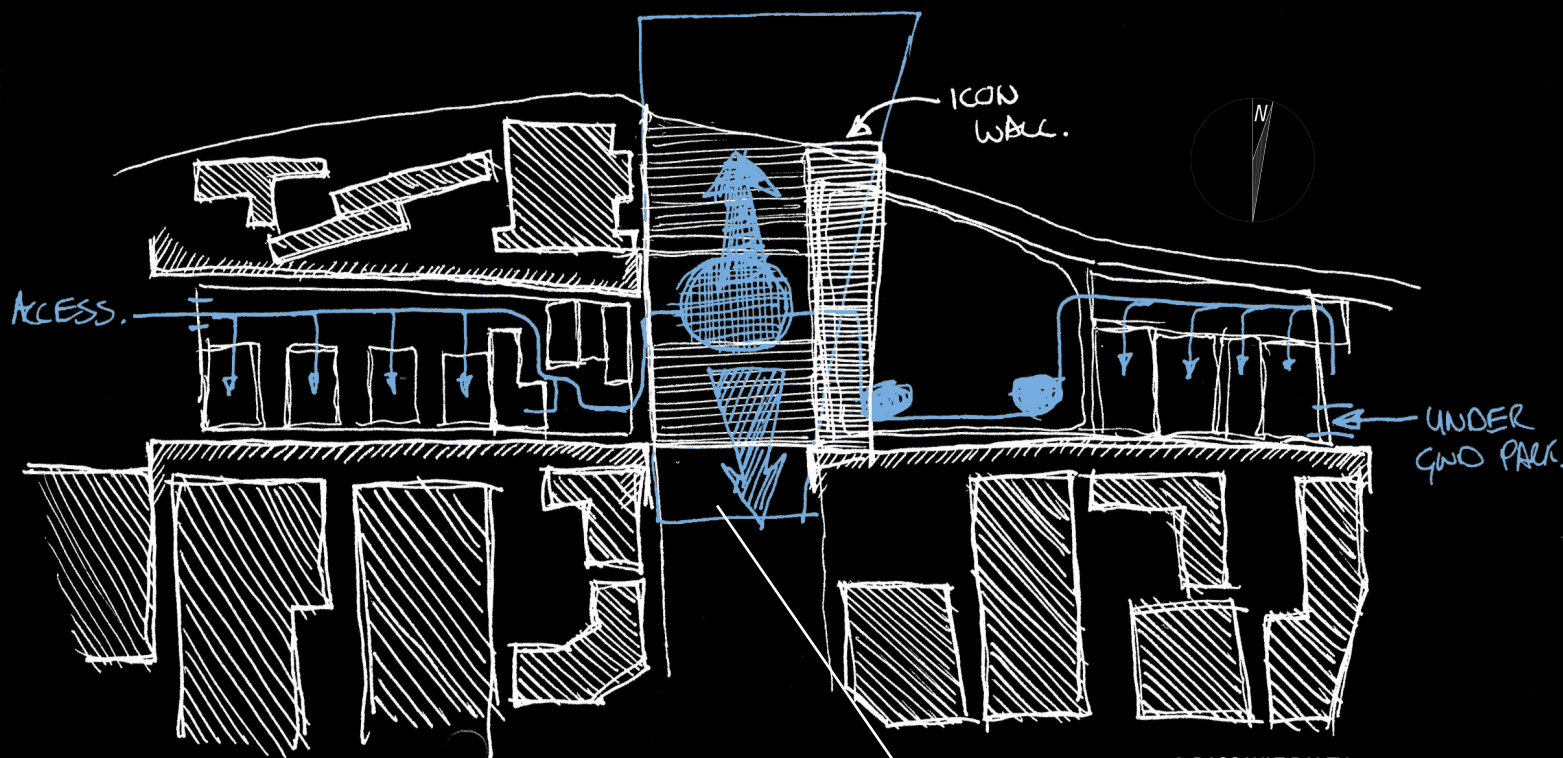
SLANT WALL  
- CNO CONTAIN HERE

© DASSAULT DALEY

172







### Thought 1.0\_

In order for this project to read well there has to be effort and power concentrated in the circulation through the project. Moving the Primary point of circulation away from the entrance at the termination of Simmonds street extension and place it centrally at the intersection of the north - south and east - west axes an inherent sense of presence is achieved.

### Thought 1.1\_

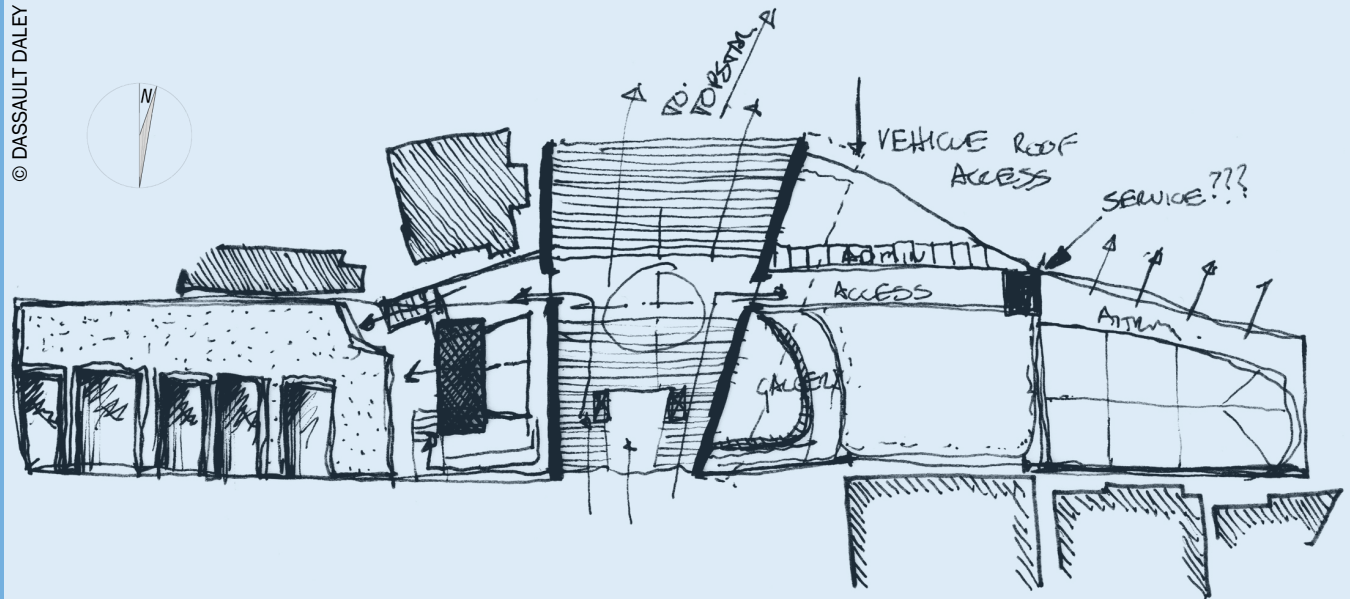
Progression from the centralised circulation point is where a centrifugal application is applied to the theory. Through movement past it one is force along the desired path. Then a second centrifuge is added whereby the spaces closest to the first circulation are accessed from the north and those further from the south - creation of the hierarchy.

### Thought 1.2\_

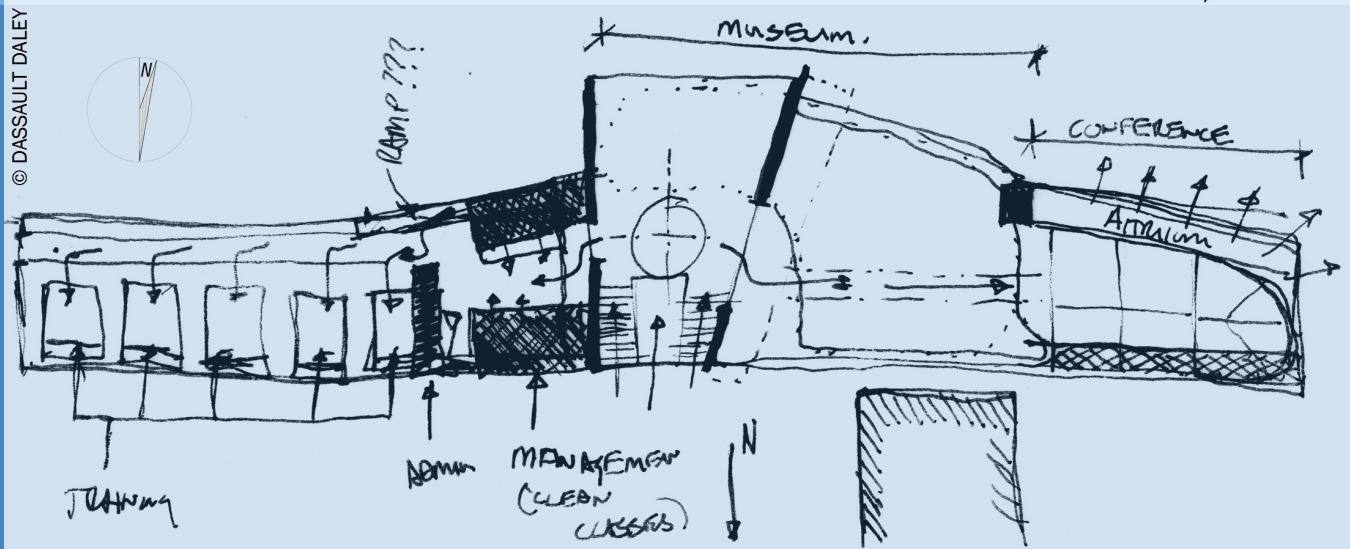
Now we force the primary circulation upwards through the central landing, thereby forcing the same circulation system to be working above the initial - If the people can read circulation system there is more chance that they will understand the building.

# Design 002\_

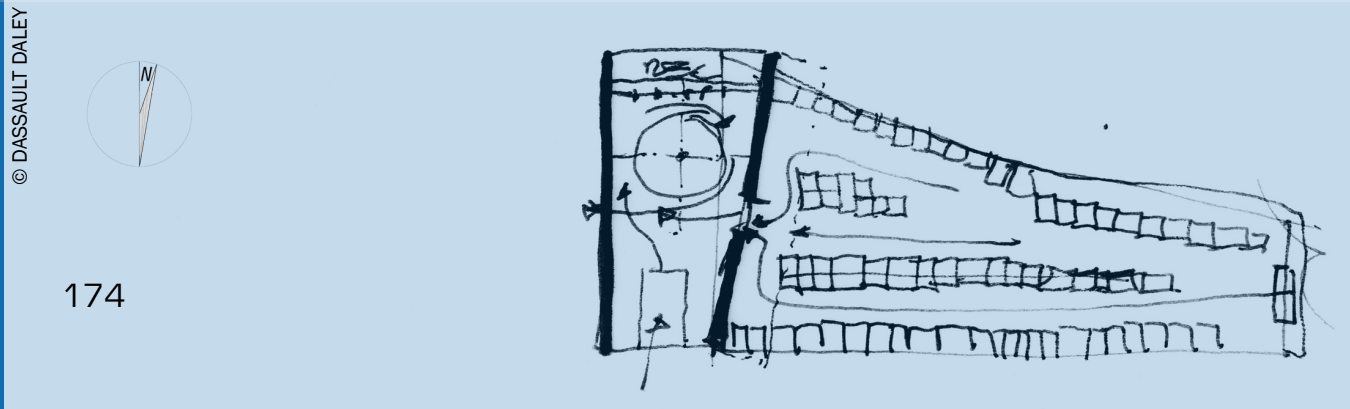
© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY



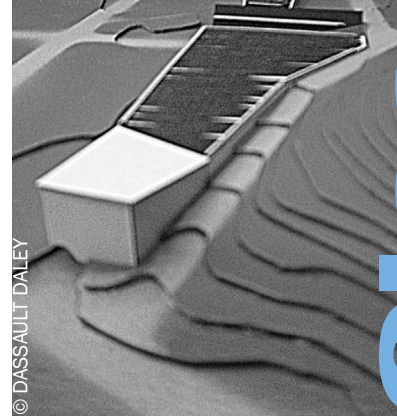
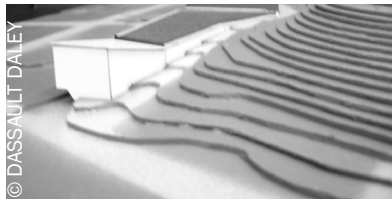
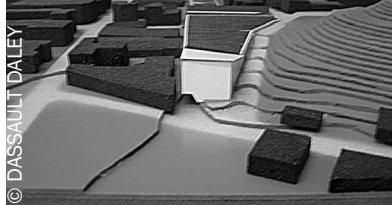
© DASSAULT DALEY



# Mid Level

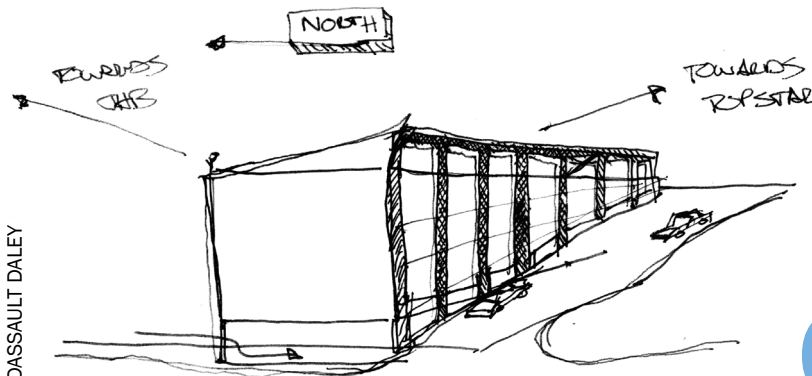
# Street Level

# Sub Level



The second concept bring a number of revisions: The lecture hall arrangement is altered to better define the entrance from the public space. A full atrium concourse is added on the south side of the conference facility, which in itself is now more based on flexibility. The

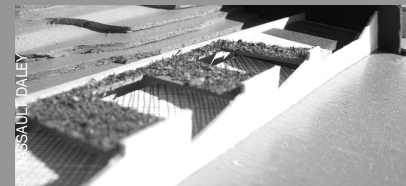
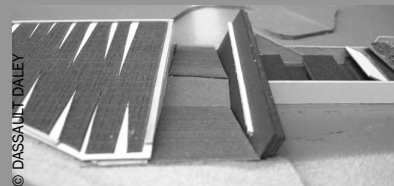
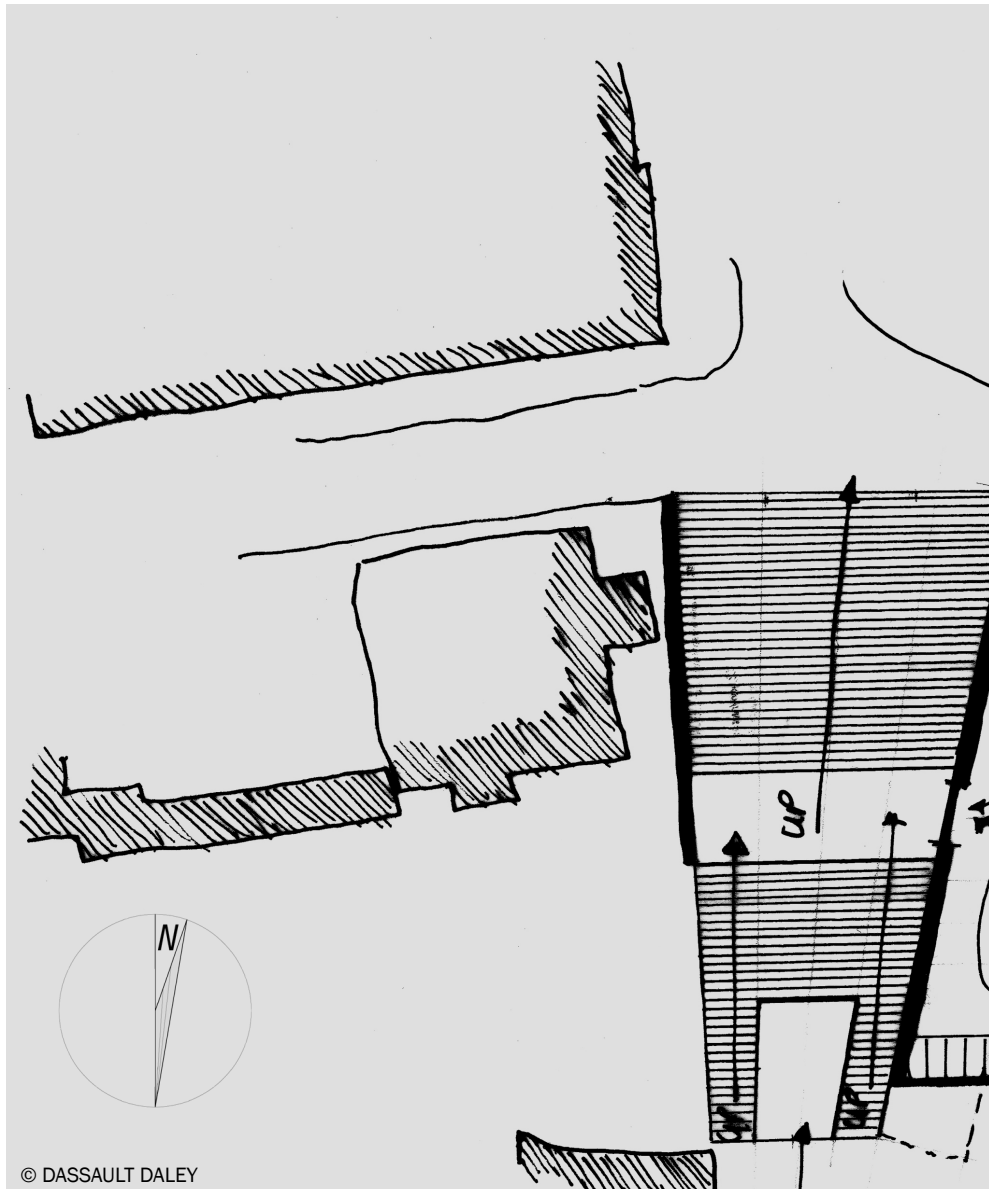
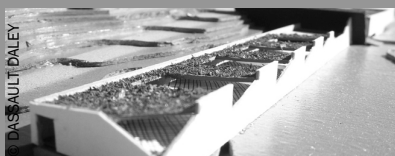
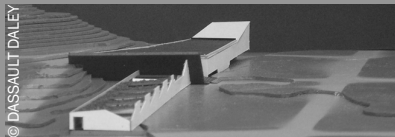
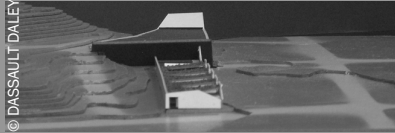
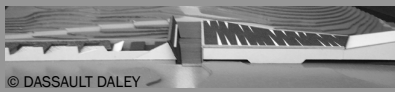
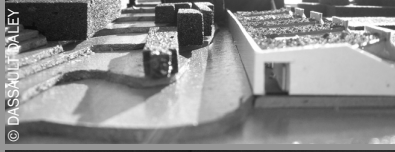
position of the admin offices of the museum and conference venue have moved. And finally a super basement parking level designed to accommodate all the parking needs of the complex has been added, with access of Richard street to the west.



© DASSAULT DALEY

# Open

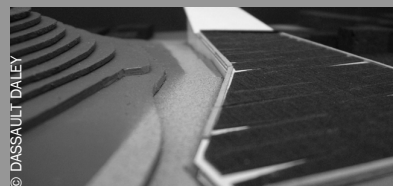
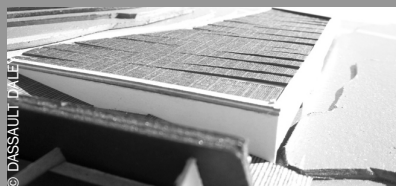
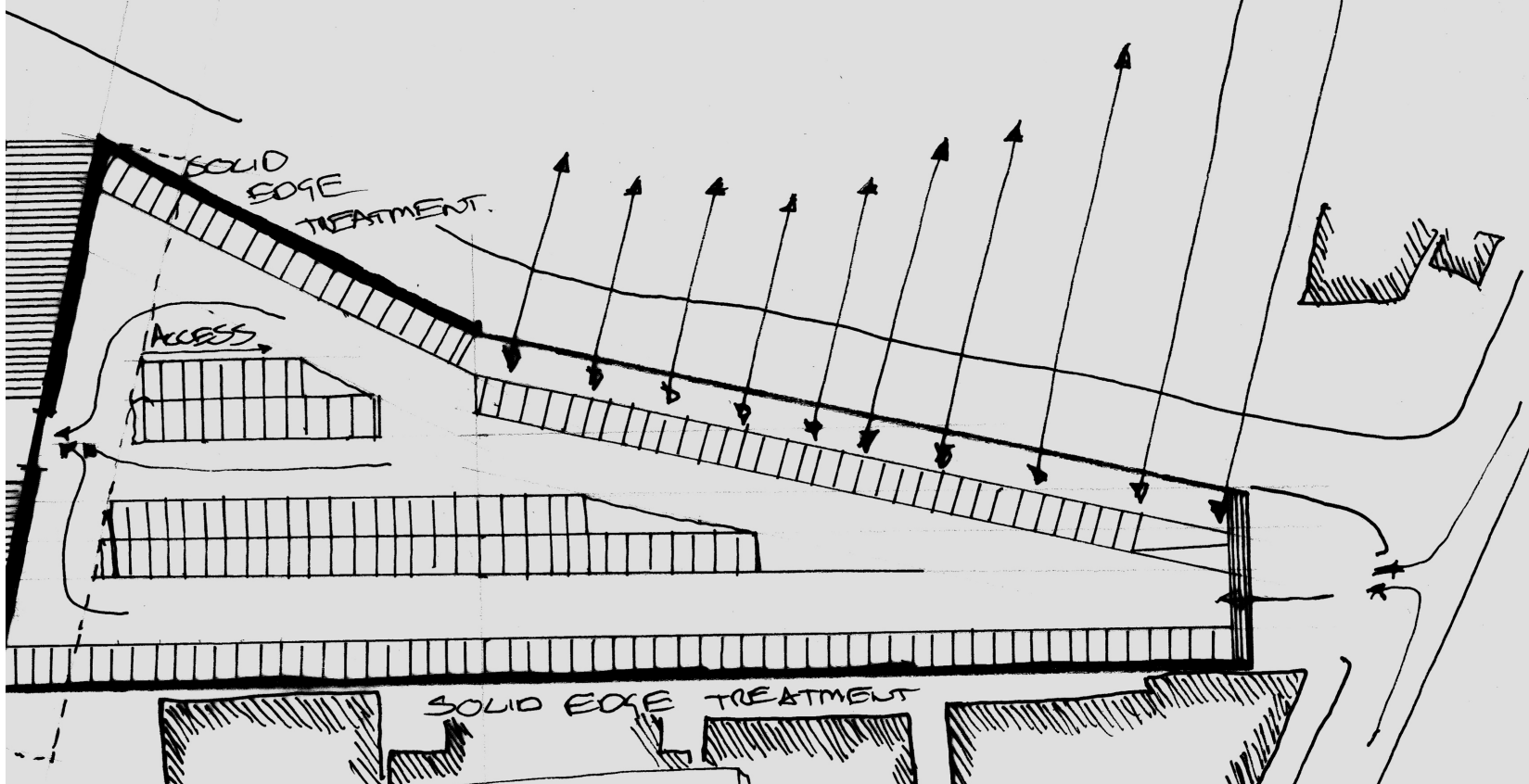




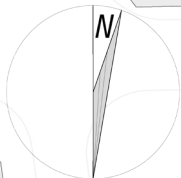
## Parking Super Basement

The basement is a fully enclosed unit with a singular access point. This parking deals with the parking needs of all three programmes in the complex. From staff parking to deliveries, the parking feeds into the sub level of the public gathering

space through three placed alcoves. The longer portion of the south elevation on Broad street is simply the continuation of the glass pulmonalia from above giving the impression that it runs into the ground from the outside.



Design 003\_



© DASSAULT DALEY



# Basement Level

The base arrival point for both the observation elevation and support steel stair structure

Parking lot access point alcoves - the purpose of which is obscure any direct view into the parking lot

Emergency exit initial congregation points.

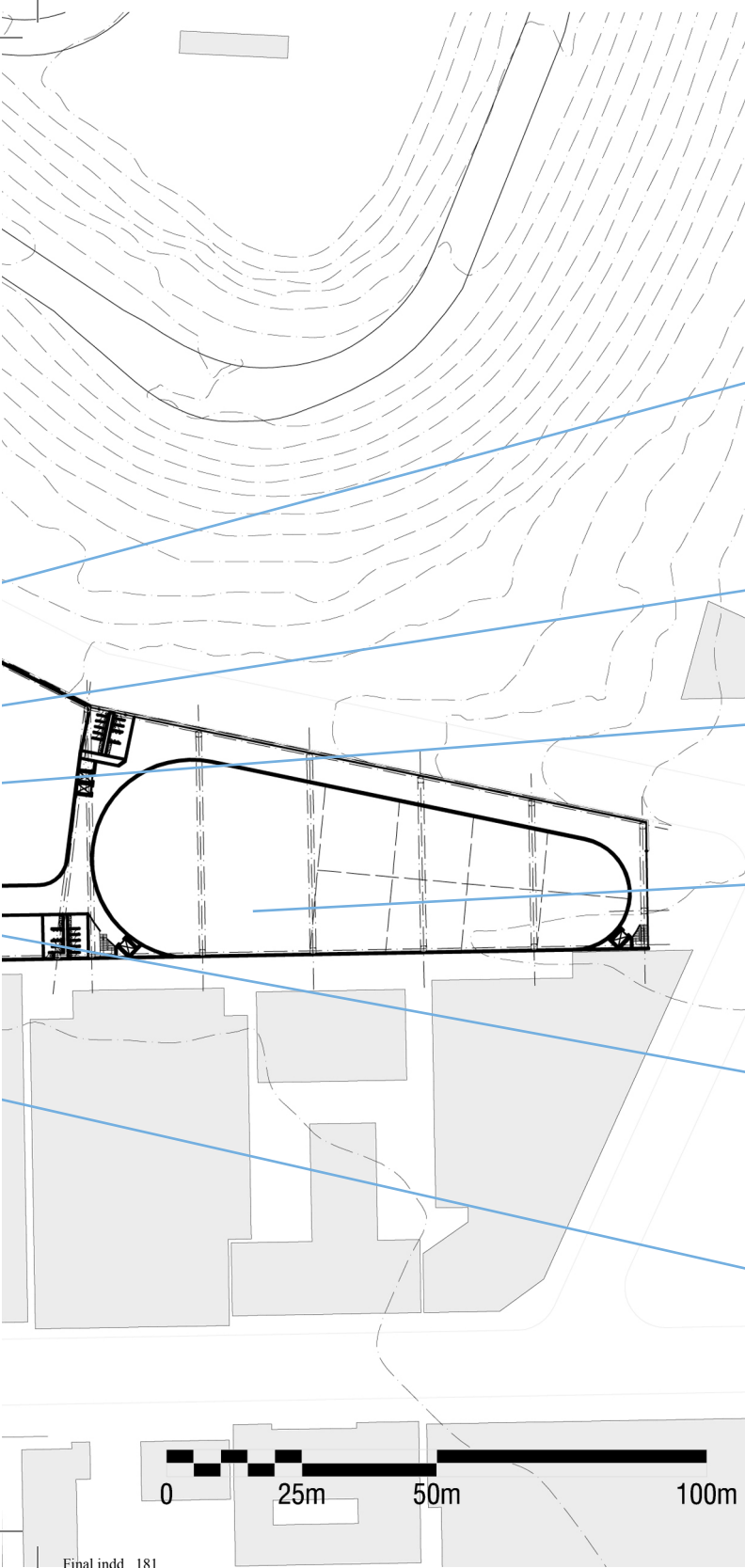
179





N

© DASSAULT DALEY



Public gathering space on sub level

Public space viewing platform over parking alcoves.

Management and I.T. lecture halls

Conference venue

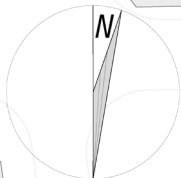
Museum and conference venue rest rooms and catering facilities.

Skills centre administration block and staff offices and rest rooms

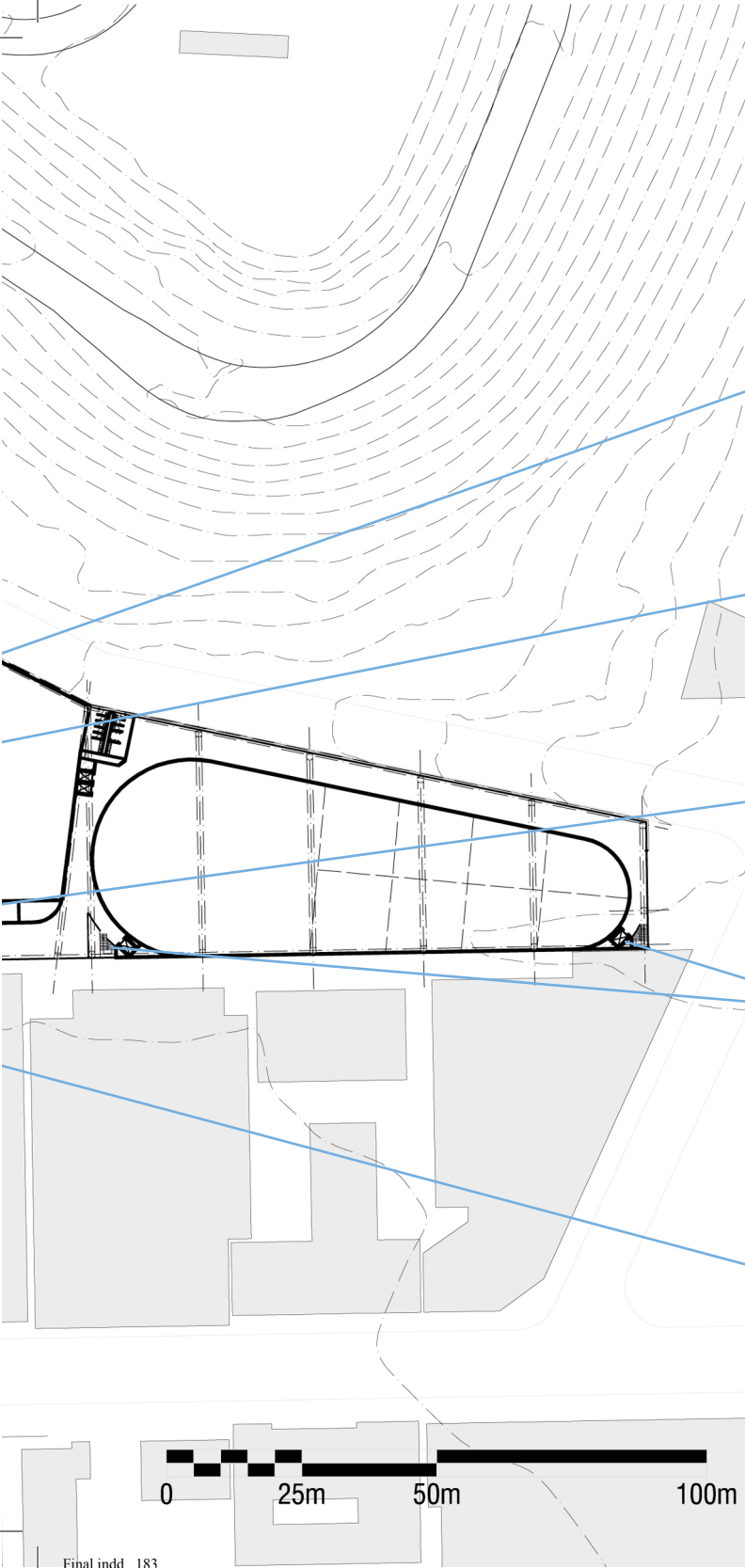
# Street Level



Design 003\_



© DASSAULT DALEY



Museum

Skills centre workshops below.

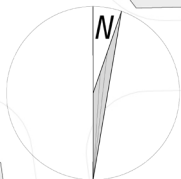
Museum and conference venue  
administration.

Emergency exits

Observation platform over main entrance  
to complex.

# Mid Level

Design 003\_



© DASSAULT DALEY



# Roof Terrace Level

Breach point of the observation elevator and surrounding steel stair structure.

Slanted articulation wall

Roof terraces over skills centre workshops

Roof terraces over museum and conference venue.

185



The observation elevator and attached stair case rise up directly upward from the sub level to puncture the great stair.

Tilt-up beams to be used as primary stair construction element, cast on site.

Large treated steel structural sections to form ribbing on which beams sit.

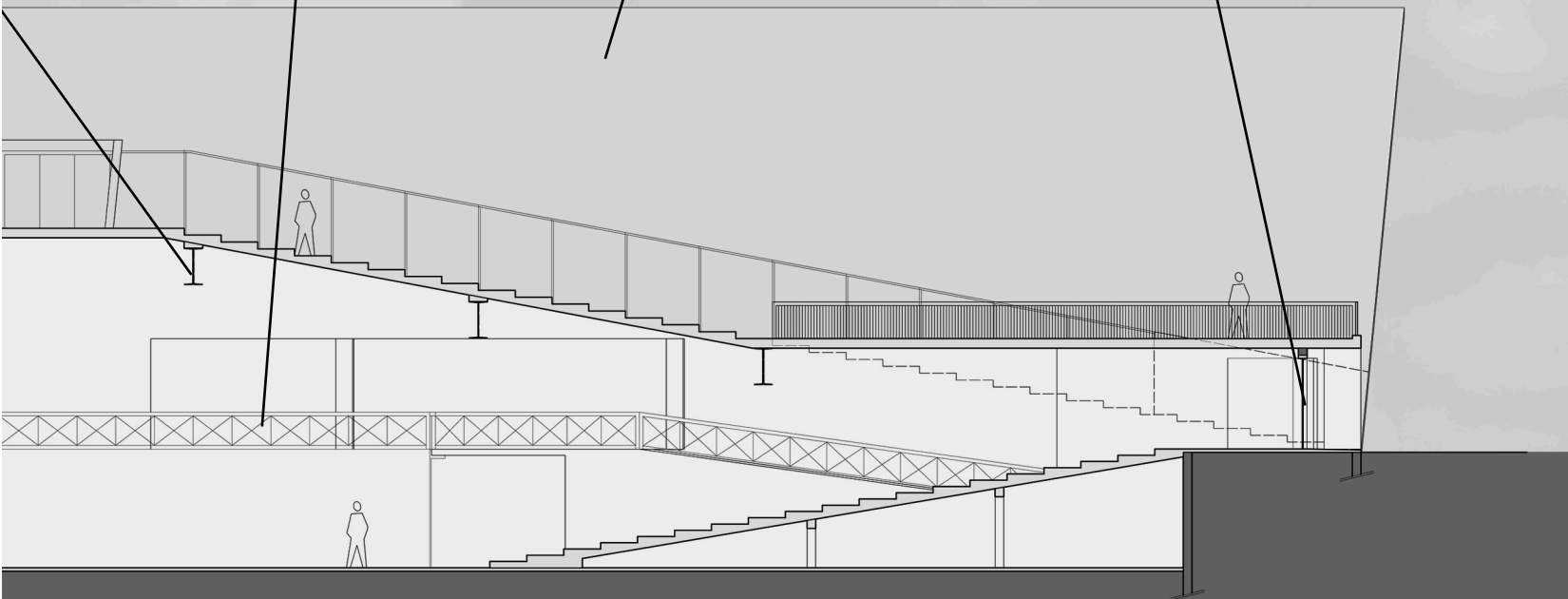
© DASSAULT DALEY

# section through st

Observation platform at street level  
looking over into public space over  
parking lot access alcoves.

Slanted 25 degree wall on west  
side of grand stair.

First line access and security door.



**tair towards west\_**



10

Design drawings\_



# DANGER!! ARCHITECTS AT WORK

**10.1**  
**10.2**

Development Phases pg 190  
Final Design Drawings pg 192

189

# 10.1 Development Phases\_

## Phase 1\_

The initial phase of the concept is solely focused on the skills centre and required administration and servicing needs.

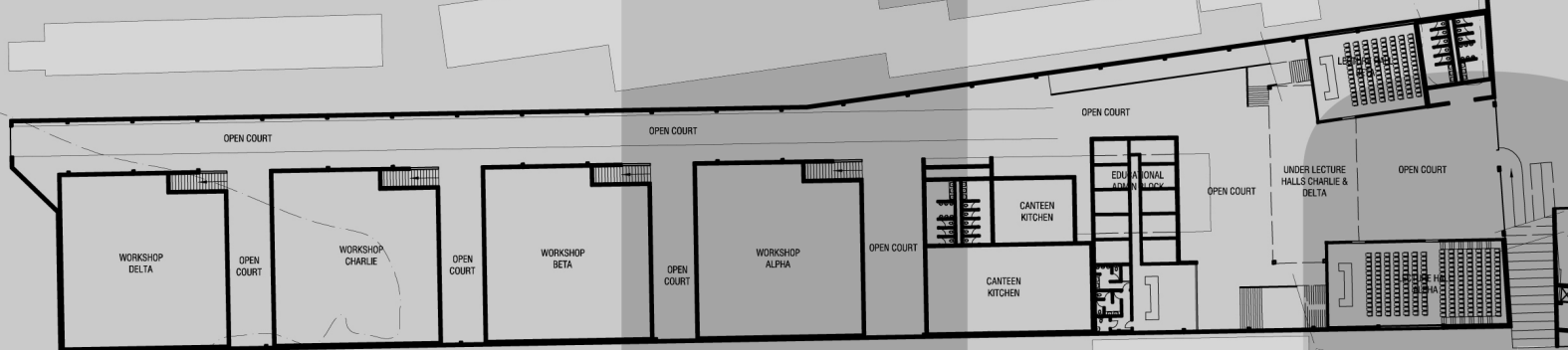
Along with this will be the grand stair and the created public space beneath and the formalised entrance / reception point.

## Phase 2\_

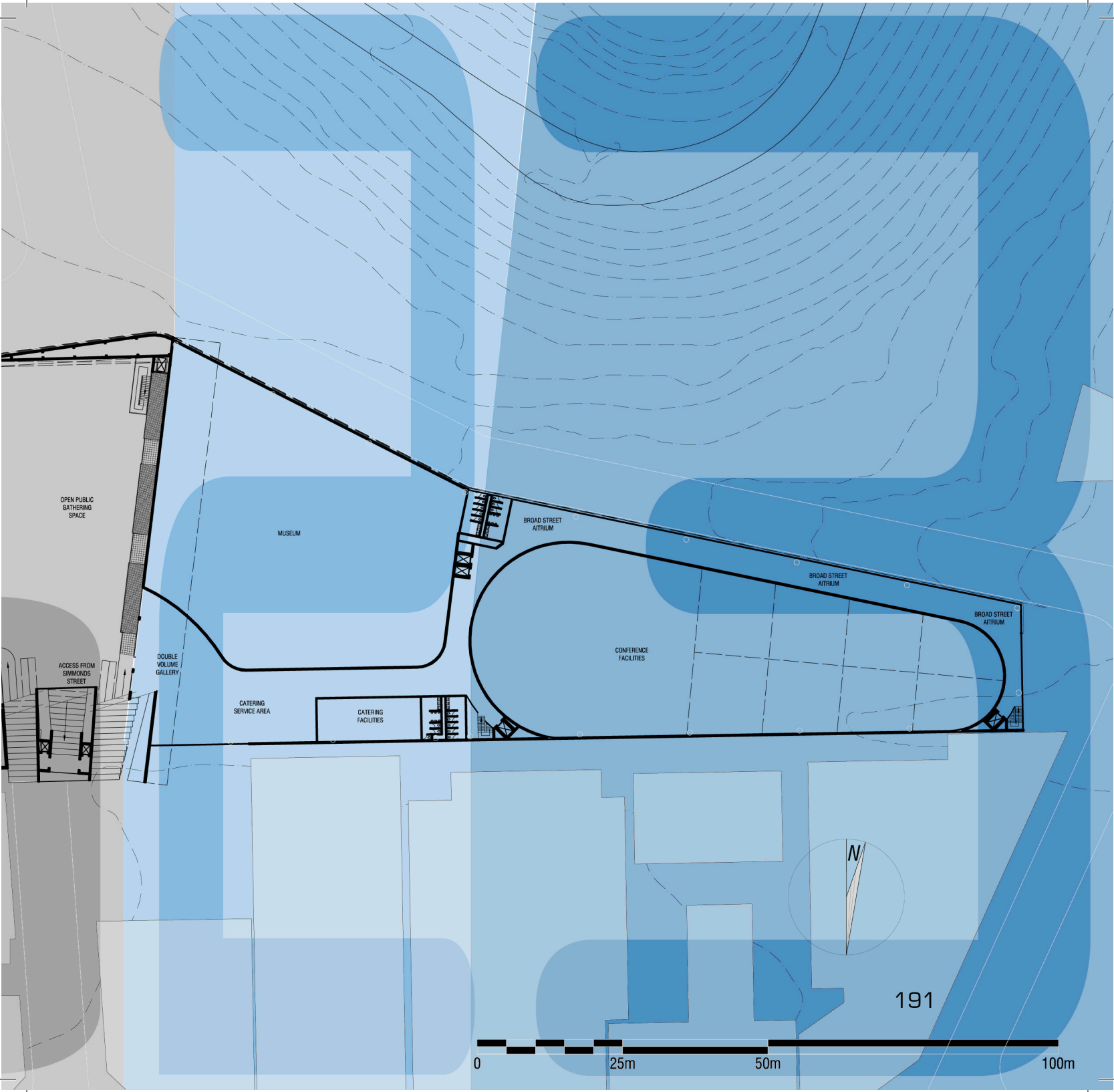
The basis of the consecutive phases is the final excavation of the basement parking lot. From there the construction of the Museum and all its ancillary functions to be dealt with.

## Phase 3\_

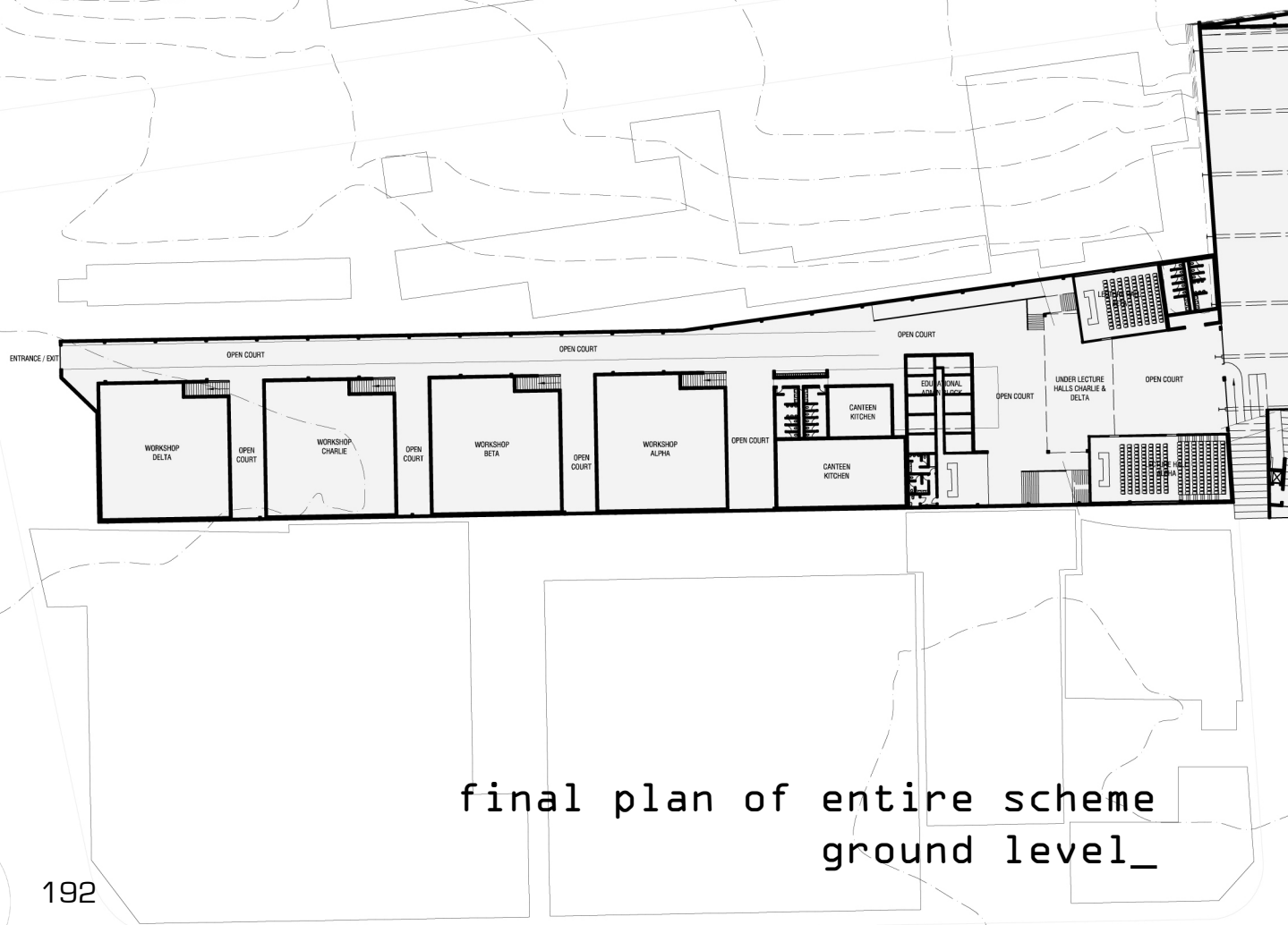
The final phase will focus fully on the conference facilities and the Broad street concourse.



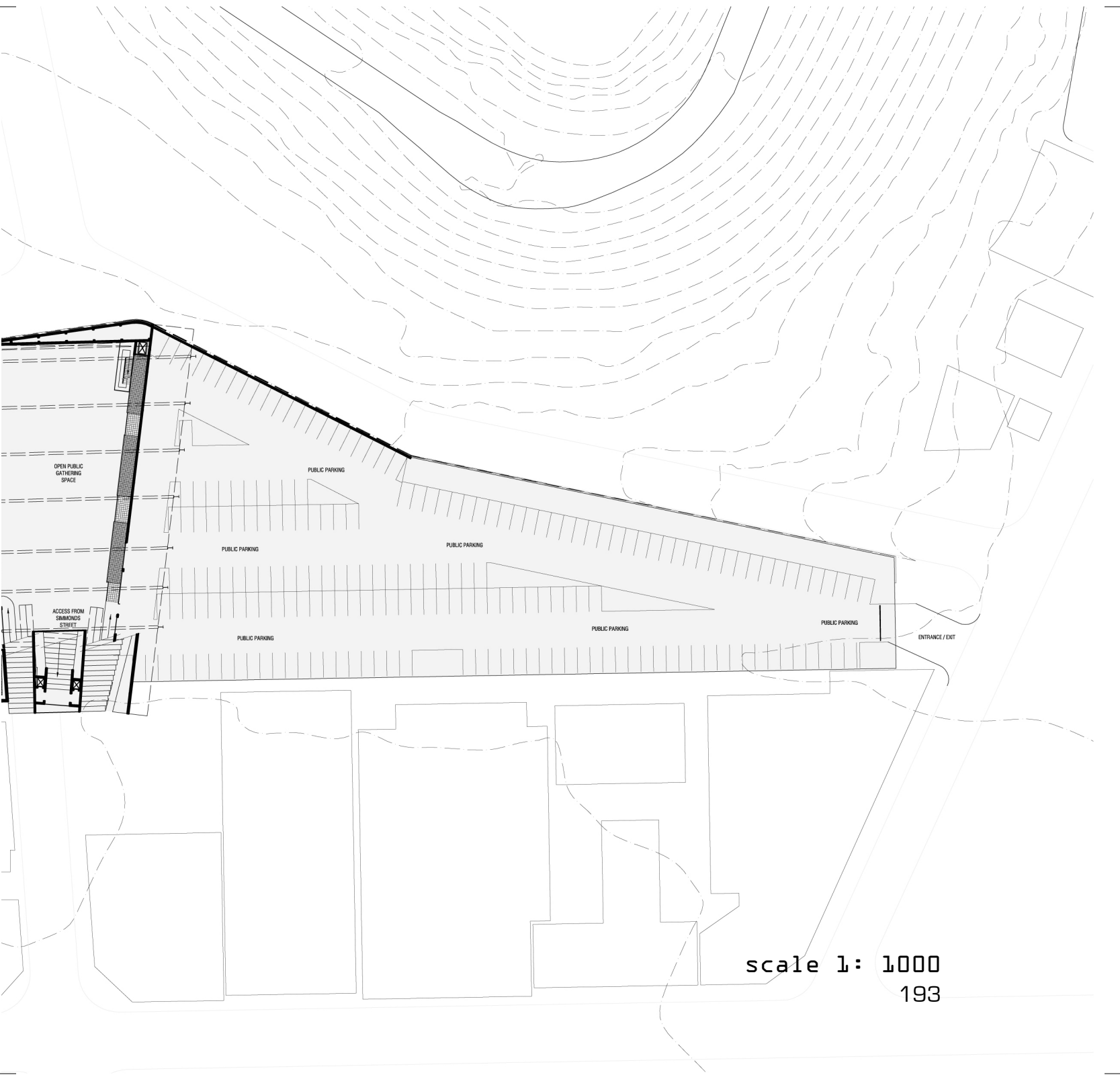




# 10.2 Final Design Drawings\_



final plan of entire scheme  
ground level\_



scale 1: 1000  
193



ground level\_  
scale 1: 500\_

- 1 Workshops
- 2 Administration block
- 3 Lecture halls
- 4 Academic reception area
- 5 Lecture halls above
- 6 Skills centre arrival point
- 7 Formal main entrance
- 8 Public gathering space volume
- 9 Access ramps from sub level
- 10 Observation platform
- 11 Observation elevator and stair
- 12 Heavy vehicle access point
- 13 Stairs to roof terrace
- 14 Canteen

12

13

1

13

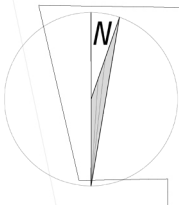
1

13

1

13

1



194



Design XXX\_



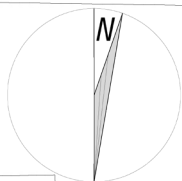


ground level\_parking lot  
scale 1: 500\_

- 1 Observation platform
- 2 Observation elevator and stair
- 3 Access ramps from sub level
- 4 Structural steel rib
- 5 Retaining wall
- 6 Public parking
- 7 Vehicular access and control point



mid level\_  
scale 1: 500\_



- 1 Roof over workshops
- 2 Roof over administration block
- 3 Lecture halls
- 4 Mid level access
- 5 Roof over canteen
- 6 Landing on grand stair
- 7 Lower observation platform
- 8 Line of roof terrace over





roof level\_  
scale 1: 500\_

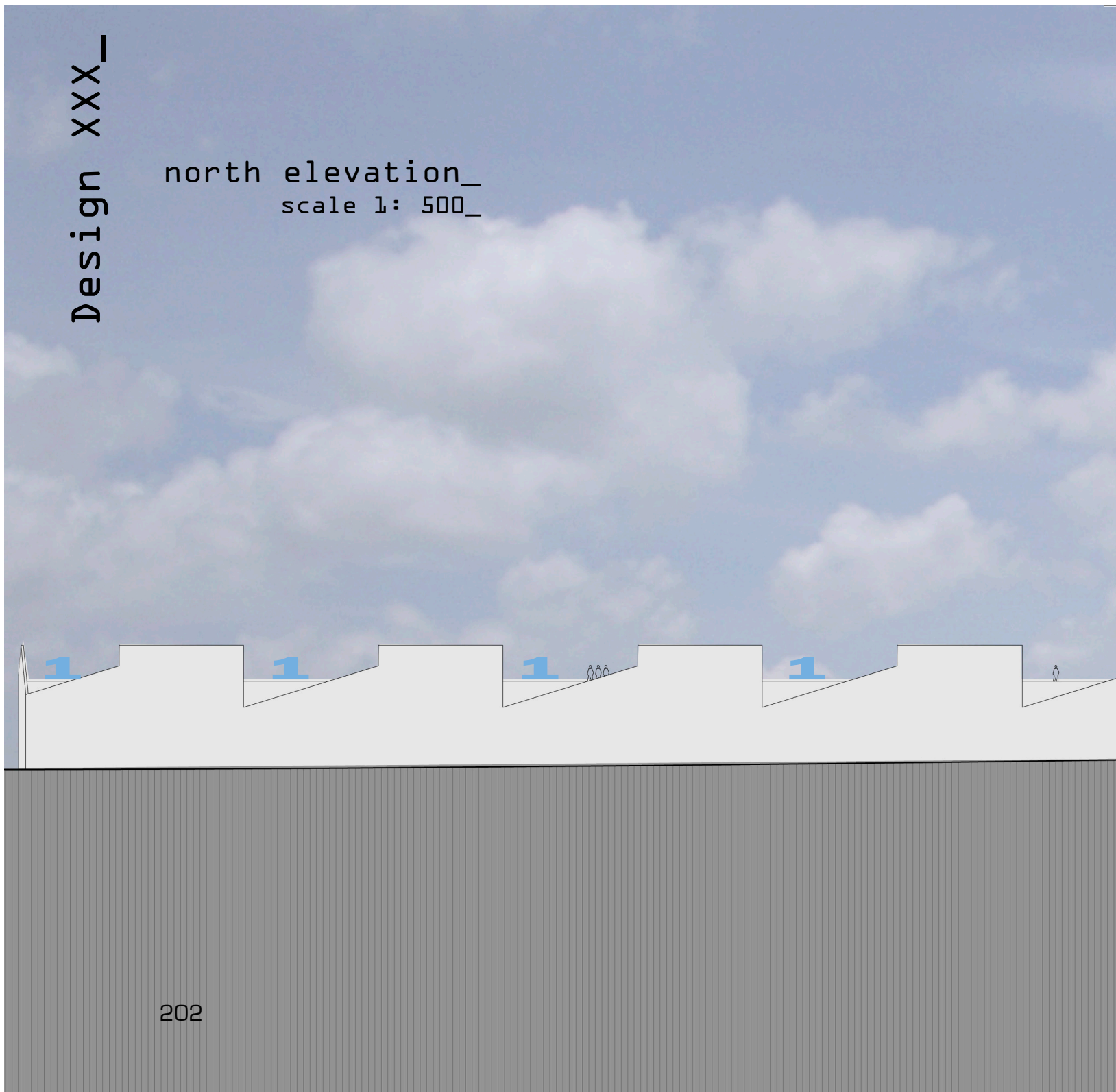
- 1 Roof terrace
- 2 Stairs from below
- 3 Roof over administration block
- 4 Roof over lecture halls
- 5 Open volume entry point
- 6 Line of workshops below
- 7 Grand stair
- 8 Grand stair landing
- 9 Observation elevator puncture point





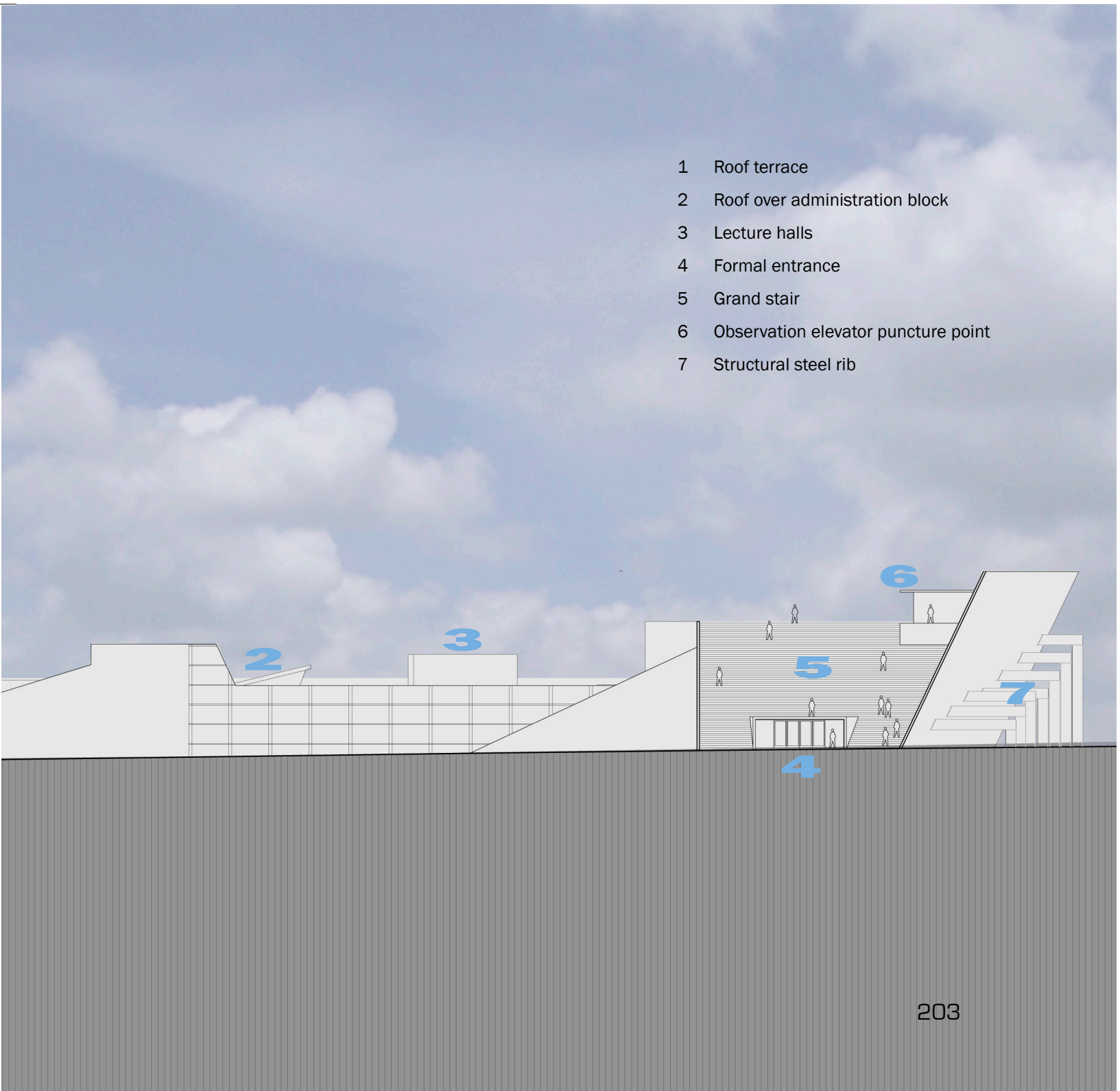
Design XXX\_

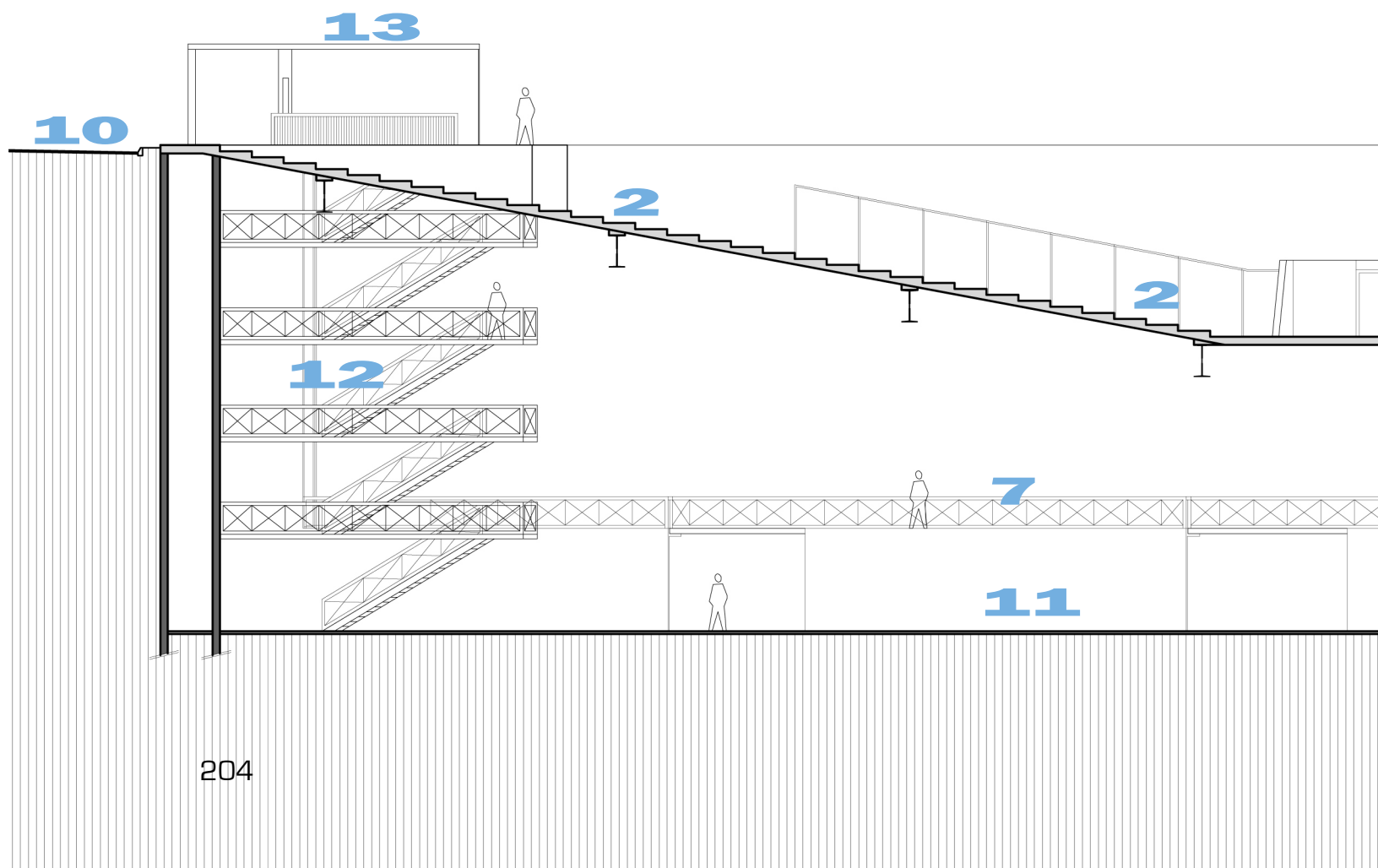
north elevation\_  
scale 1: 500\_





- 1 Roof terrace
- 2 Roof over administration block
- 3 Lecture halls
- 4 Formal entrance
- 5 Grand stair
- 6 Observation elevator puncture point
- 7 Structural steel rib

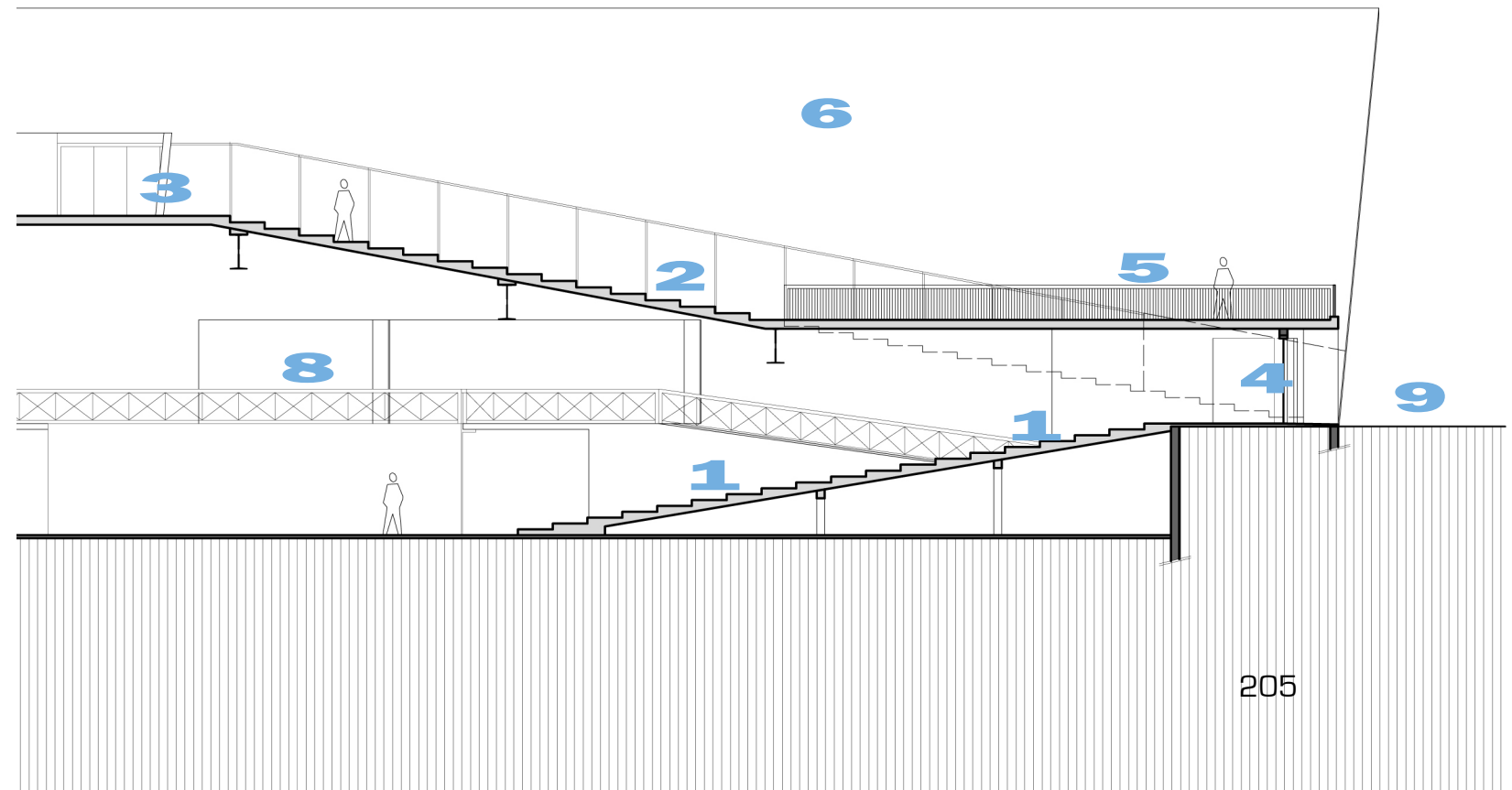


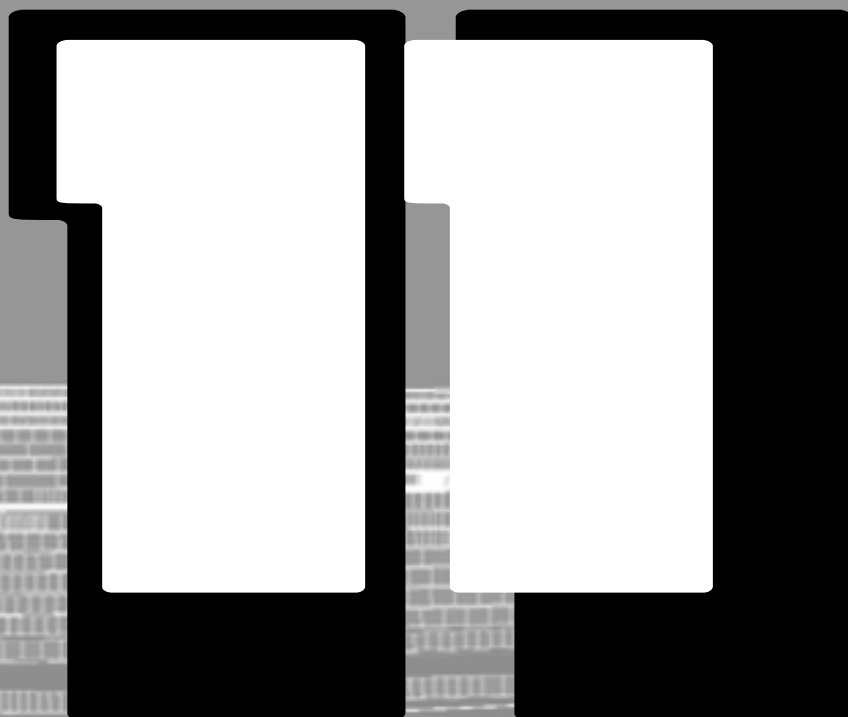


204

# grand stair section\_ scale 1: 200\_

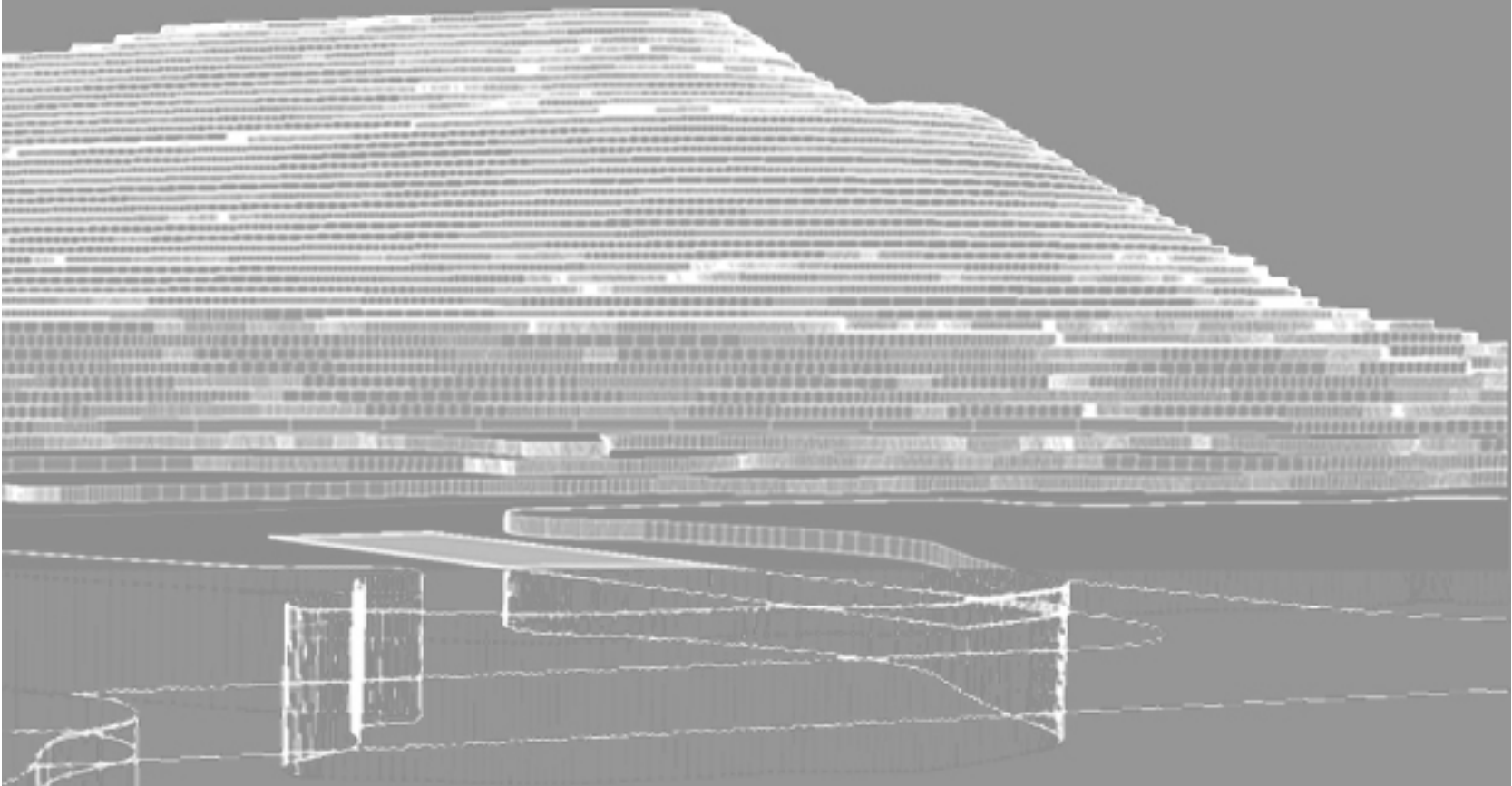
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Grand stair - Descending into building | 8 Access to parking lot                |
| 2 Grand stair - Ascending along building | 9 Simmonds Street Extension            |
| 3 Grand stair landing                    | 10 Broad Street                        |
| 4 Formal main entrance                   | 11 Public gathering space              |
| 5 Lower external viewing level           | 12 Observation elevator and stair      |
| 6 Slanted articulation wall              | 13 Observation elevator puncture point |
| 7 Gathering space observation platform   |  |





Final Presentation





© DASSAULT DALEY

**11.1**  
**11.2**

Final Panels  
Model Montage

pg 208  
pg 212







When searching for a suitable site there were a few areas that stood out to us.

Early on the site needed to be accessible in such a way that would allow for easy access to both circulation and pedestrian.

It would also have to be protected at night as it was to be a commercial district.

With the framework of selection laid out initial findings were to be gathered. The primary goal was to improve the future (the rest of the program).

Secondly it would have to have an inherent

history and such to it - a place that has stood long to stand through the night. A place of transition from day to night.

It would also have to have some significance to the site, where its location could be appropriate with the intervention that it will hold.

With the framework of selection laid out initial findings were to be gathered. The primary goal was to improve the future (the rest of the program).

Secondly it would have to have an inherent

history and such to it - a place that has stood long to stand through the night. A place of transition from day to night.

It would also have to have some significance to the site, where its location could be appropriate with the intervention that it will hold.

With the framework of selection laid out initial findings were to be gathered. The primary goal was to improve the future (the rest of the program).

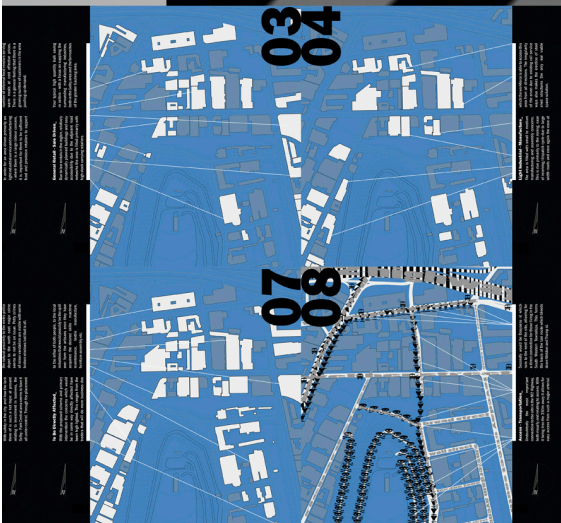
Secondly it would have to have an inherent

history and such to it - a place that has stood long to stand through the night. A place of transition from day to night.

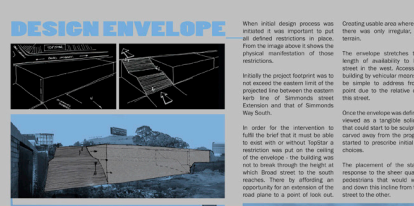
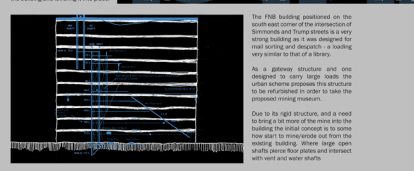
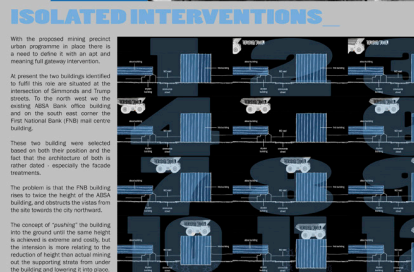
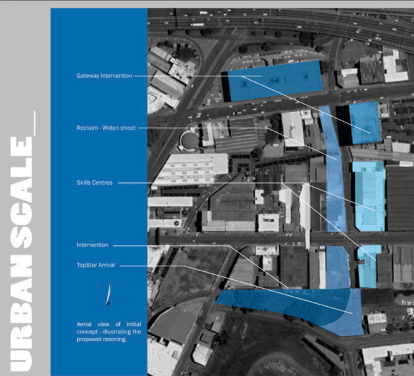
It would also have to have some significance to the site, where its location could be appropriate with the intervention that it will hold.

With the framework of selection laid out initial findings were to be gathered. The primary goal was to improve the future (the rest of the program).

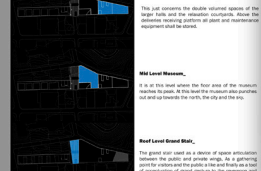
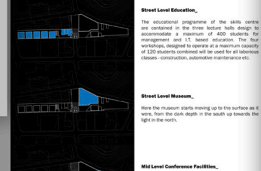
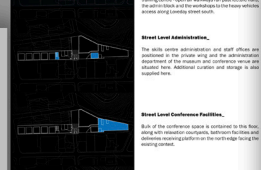
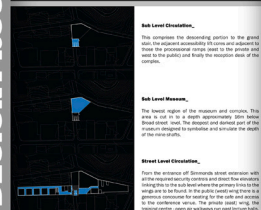
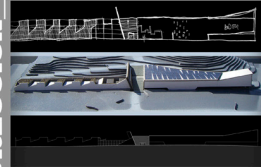
Secondly it would have to have an inherent



## DESIGN CONCEPTUALIZATION



## DESIGN PROGRESSION



## DESIGN ANALYSIS/EVOLUTION

### Post Analysis

## Evolution

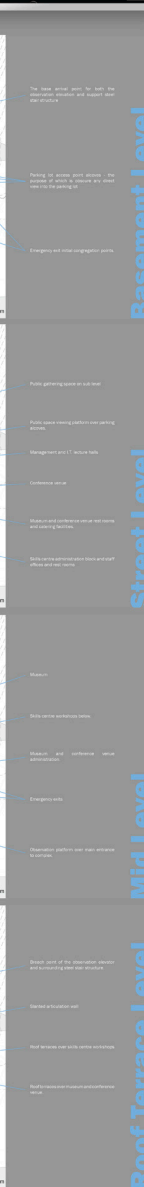


## section throu

Strip about clarity of the anticipated view one would get of the site when driving along the M2 Highway in a westerly direction.

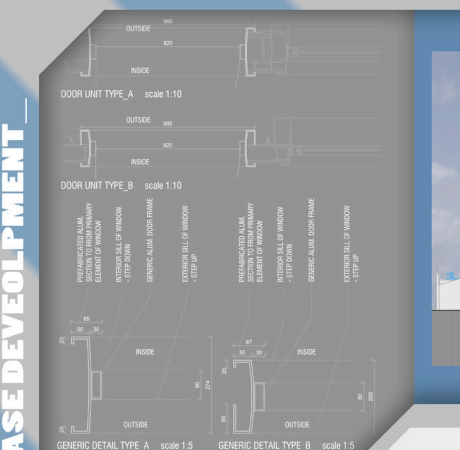
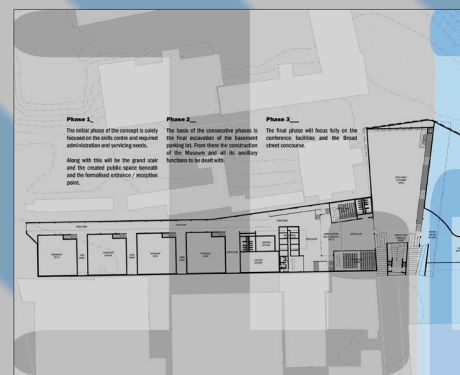
Note how you pass through the view on Bernersdon street through the gateway the view becomes visible. Tufford is always





## gh stair towards west

## FINAL DESIGN



## PHASE DEVELOPMENT

## CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM

SIMMONDS ST



# LECTURE HALL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

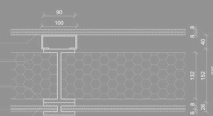
DRYWALL PANEL  
ACOUSTIC / THERMAL INSULATION /  
GENERIC SPECIFICATION  
PREFABRICATED STEEL SECTION 1  
TAKE STEEL SHEETING AN FIBRE CEMENT  
PANEL  
GALVANISED STEEL SHEETIN  
8mm FIBRE CEMENT SHEETING PANEL

DRYWALL PANEL  
"SUPERSEAL" OR SIMILAR STEEL  
SHEETIN

ACOUSTIC / THERMAL INSULATION /  
GENERIC SPECIFICATION

"SUPERSEAL" OR SIMILAR STEEL  
SHEETIN  
DRYWALL PANEL

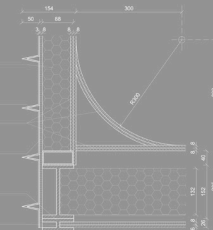
8mm FIBRE CEMENT SHEETING PANEL  
PREFABRICATED STEEL SECTION 1  
TAKE STEEL SHEETING AN FIBRE CEMENT  
PANEL  
GALVANISED STEEL SHEETIN



DETAIL A scale 1:5



DETAIL B scale 1:5



DETAIL C scale 1:5

roof level\_  
scale 1: 500\_

- 1 Roof terrace
- 2 Stairs from below
- 3 Roof over administration block
- 4 Roof over lecture halls
- 5 Open volume entry point
- 6 Line of workshops below
- 7 Grand stair
- 8 Grand stair landing
- 9 Observation elevator puncture point



mid level\_  
scale 1: 500\_

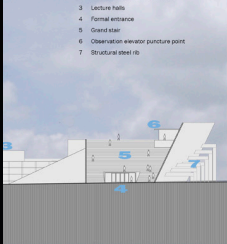
- 1 Roof over workshops
- 2 Roof over administration block
- 3 Lecture halls
- 4 Mid level access
- 5 Roof over canteen
- 6 Landing on grand stair
- 7 Lower observation platform
- 8 Line of roof terrace over



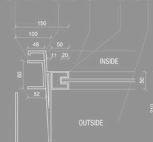
north elevation\_  
scale 1: 500\_



- 1 Roof terrace
- 2 Roof over administration block
- 3 Lecture halls
- 4 Formal entrance
- 5 Grand stair
- 6 Observation elevator puncture point
- 7 Structural steel rib



TRANSVERSE SECTION A-A  
SECTION TO DETAIL A  
TRANSVERSE SECTION B-B  
SECTION TO DETAIL B  
TRANSVERSE SECTION C-C  
SECTION TO DETAIL C  
TRANSVERSE SECTION D-D  
SECTION TO DETAIL D  
TRANSVERSE SECTION E-E  
SECTION TO DETAIL E  
TRANSVERSE SECTION F-F  
SECTION TO DETAIL F  
TRANSVERSE SECTION G-G  
SECTION TO DETAIL G  
TRANSVERSE SECTION H-H  
SECTION TO DETAIL H  
TRANSVERSE SECTION I-I  
SECTION TO DETAIL I  
TRANSVERSE SECTION J-J  
SECTION TO DETAIL J  
TRANSVERSE SECTION K-K  
SECTION TO DETAIL K  
TRANSVERSE SECTION L-L  
SECTION TO DETAIL L  
TRANSVERSE SECTION M-M  
SECTION TO DETAIL M  
TRANSVERSE SECTION N-N  
SECTION TO DETAIL N  
TRANSVERSE SECTION O-O  
SECTION TO DETAIL O  
TRANSVERSE SECTION P-P  
SECTION TO DETAIL P  
TRANSVERSE SECTION Q-Q  
SECTION TO DETAIL Q  
TRANSVERSE SECTION R-R  
SECTION TO DETAIL R  
TRANSVERSE SECTION S-S  
SECTION TO DETAIL S  
TRANSVERSE SECTION T-T  
SECTION TO DETAIL T  
TRANSVERSE SECTION U-U  
SECTION TO DETAIL U  
TRANSVERSE SECTION V-V  
SECTION TO DETAIL V  
TRANSVERSE SECTION W-W  
SECTION TO DETAIL W  
TRANSVERSE SECTION X-X  
SECTION TO DETAIL X  
TRANSVERSE SECTION Y-Y  
SECTION TO DETAIL Y  
TRANSVERSE SECTION Z-Z  
SECTION TO DETAIL Z

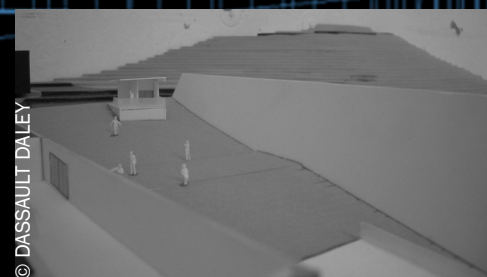


GENERIC DETAIL TYPE B scale 1:5



IDS STREET EXTENSION LEVEL PLAN 1:200

# 11.2 Model Montage\_



212

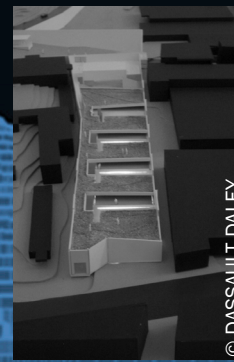




© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY



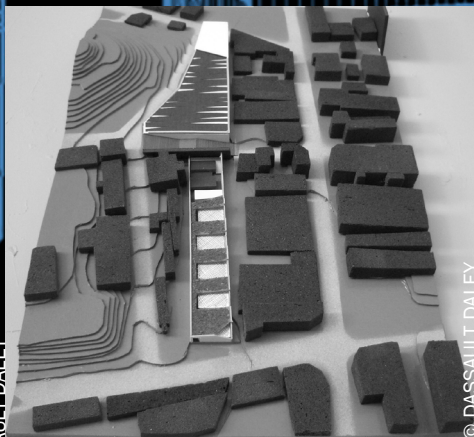
© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY

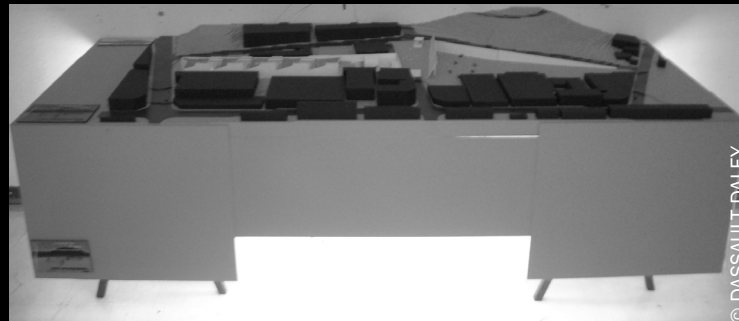


© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY

© DASSAULT DALEY



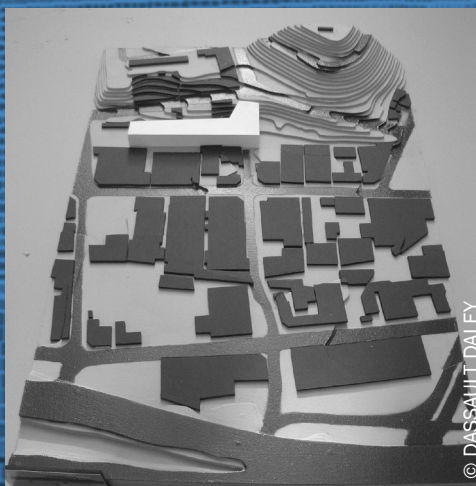
© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY

214





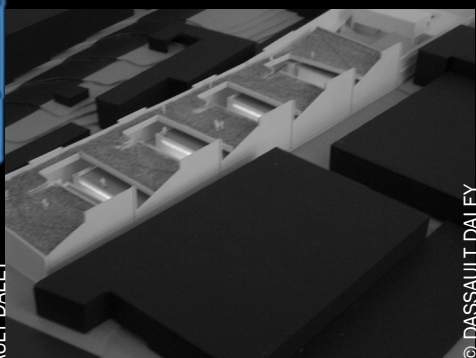
© DASSAULT DALEY



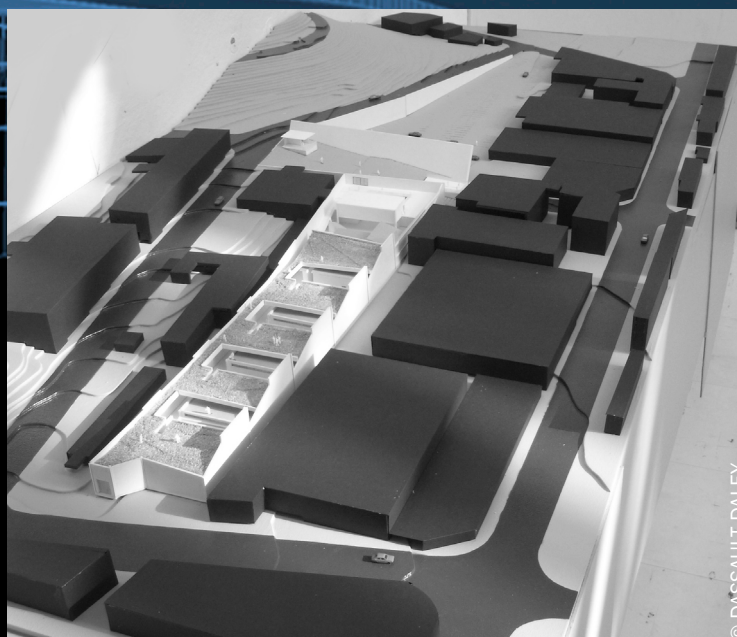
© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY

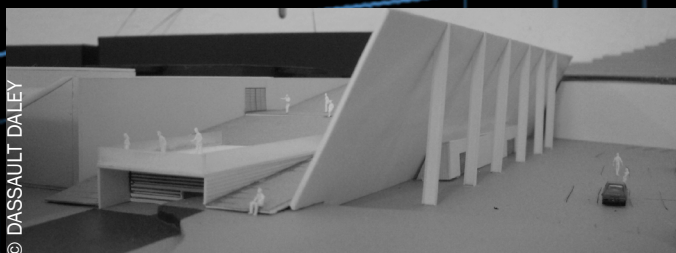


© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY

© DASSAULT DALEY



216

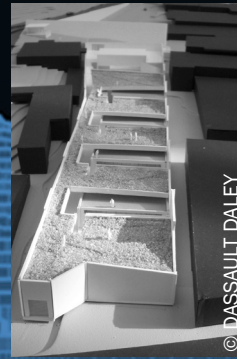




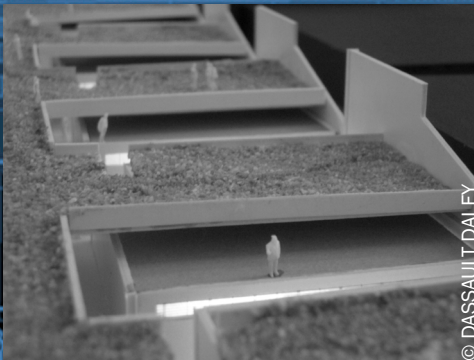
© DASSAULT DALEY



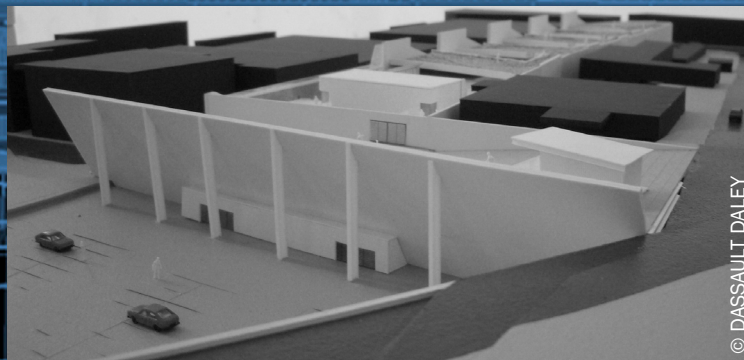
© DASSAULT DALEY



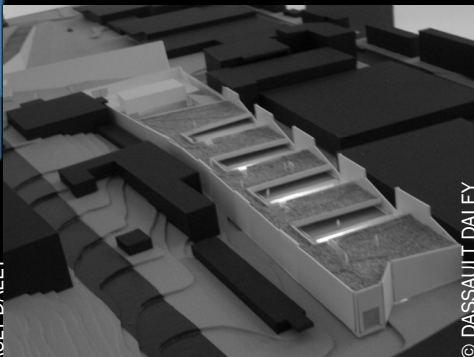
© DASSAULT DALEY



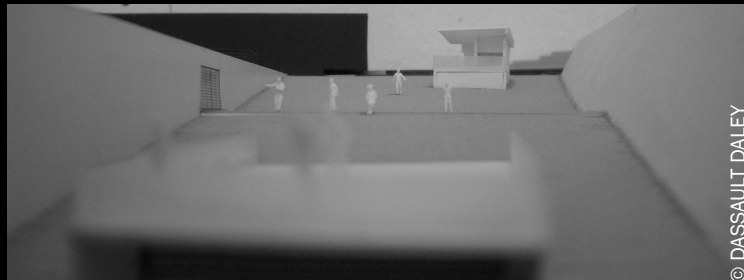
© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY

© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY



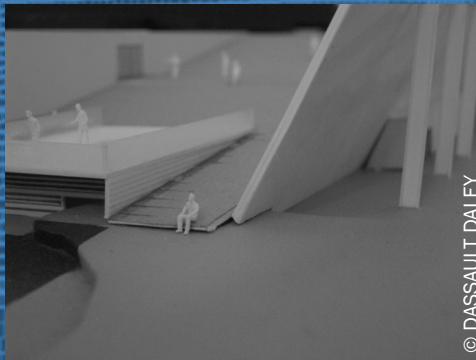
© DASSAULT DALEY

218



© DASSAULT DALEY





© DASSAULT DALEY



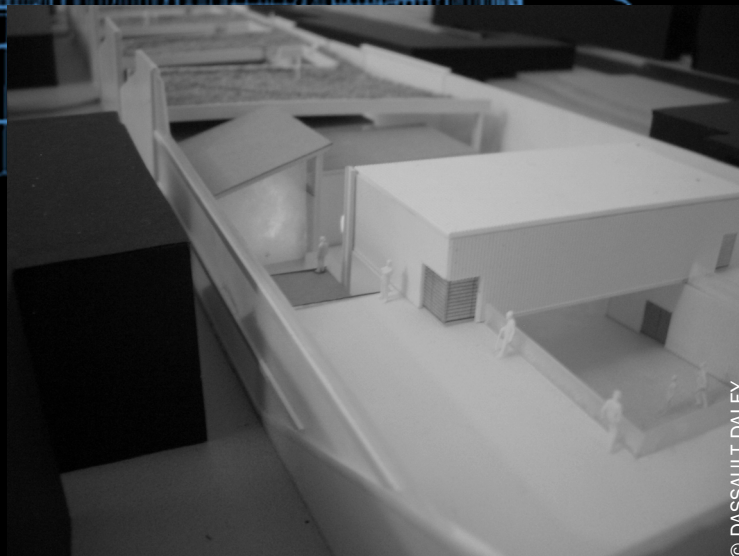
© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY



© DASSAULT DALEY

# 12

## Conclusion\_

220

## 12.1

## Brief Statement

pg 222

221

## 12.1 Brief Statement\_

222



.....  
Is all that we attempt and do not  
merely to transform the collective  
experience in a visual consumption  
and the urban life in an exclusive  
spectacle....

# 13

## References —

224

<b>13.1</b>	Publications	pg 226
<b>13.2</b>	Thesis	pg 229
<b>13.3</b>	Periodical Articles	pg 229
<b>13.4</b>	Public Print Media	pg 229
<b>13.5</b>	Electronic Sources	pg 230
<b>13.6</b>	Interviews	pg 231
<b>13.7</b>	Lectures	pg 231
<b>13.8</b>	Broadcasts	pg 231
<b>13.9</b>	Selected Academic Biographies	pg 232

## 13.1 Publications\_

ADLER, D ed (2001). **Metric Handbook - Planning and Design Data**, Oxford: Architectural Press.

APPELGRYN, M S (1984). **Johannesburg - Origins and Early Management 1886 - 1899**, Pretoria:University of South Africa.

AYMONINO, A and MOSCO, V P (2006). **Contemporary Public Space - Un-volumetric Architecture**, Milano: Skira.

BACON, E N (1967). **Design of Cities**, London: Thames and Hubson.

BAIRD, I ed (2001). **10 X 10**, London: Phaidon Press Limited.

BALDON, C and MELCHIOR, I (1989). **Steps & Stairways**, New York: Rizzoli.

BENTLEY, I (2001). **Urban Transformations - Power. People and Urban Design**, London: Routledge.

BEAUREGARD, R and BODY-GENDROT, S ed (1999). **Urban Movevent - Cosmopolitan Essays on the Late-20th-Century City**, London: Sage.

BELL, M and TSUNG LEONG, S ed (1998). **Slow Space**, New York: Monacelli Press.

BLANC, A and BLANC, (2001). **Stairs - second edition**, Oxford: Architectural Press.

BORDEN, I and RAY, K R (2006). **The Dissertation - An Architecture Student's Handbook**, Amsterdam: Architectural Press.

BUNSCHOTEN, R / CHORA (1998). **Metaspaces**, London: Black Dog Publishing.

BUNSCHOTEN, R ed (2001). **Urban Flotsam - Stirring the City**, Rotterdam: 010 Publishers.

BUNSCHOTEN, R / CHORA (2002). **Public Spaces**, London: Black Dog Publishing.



- CARTER, B ed (1999). **1999 Raoul Wallenberg Lecture - Megaform as Urban Landscape by Kenneth Frampton**, New York: University of Michigan.
- CHING, F D K (1996). **Architecture: Form, Space, and Order**, Oxford: Architectural Press.
- CLINE, A (1998). **A Hut of One's Own - Life Outside the Circle of Architecture**, Cambridge: MIT Press.
- ELLIN, N (1999). **Postmodern Urbanisim - revised edition**, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- EVERS, B ed (2006). **Architectural Theory - From the Renaissance to the Present**, Köln: Taschen.
- FOUCAULT, M and BINSWANGER, L (1994). **Dream and Existence**, New Jersey: Humanities Press.
- FOUCAULT, M (2006). **The Order of Things**. London: Routledge.
- FRAMPTON, K (1992). **Modern Architecture: A Critical History**. London: Thames & Hubson.
- GOSSEL, P and LEUTHAUSER, G (2001). **Architecture in the Twentieth Century**. New York: Taschen.
- GROSZ, E (2001). **Architecture from the Outside**. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- HARRISON, C and WOOD, P (ed), (2000). **Art in Theory 1900 - 1990**. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
- HOBHOUSE, H (1979). **Lost London - A Century of Demolition and Decay**, London: Macmillan.
- HABRAKEN, N J (2005). **Palladio's Children**, London: Spon Press.
- HAYDEN, F and TEMEL, R ed (2006). **Temporary Urban Spaces**, Berlin: Birkhauser.

- KOOLHAAS, R (2005). **Content**, London: Köln: Taschen.
- NAEGELE, I and BAUR, R (2004). **Scents Of The City**, Baden: Lars Muller Publishers.
- MBEMBE, A and NUTTALL, S (ed), (2004). **Johannesburg: The Elusive Metropolis**. Durham: Duke University Press.
- MOORE, R and RYAN, R, (2004). **Building Tate Modern**. London: Tate Gallery Publishing limited.
- PAPADAKI, S (1951). **The Work of Oscar Niemeyer**, New York: Rienhold.
- PAREDES, C ed (2006). **Industrial Chic - Reconverting Spaces**, Rome: Gribaudo.
- PENDLETON - JULLIAN, A (1996). **The Road That Is Not a Road and the Open City, Ritoque, Chile**, Cambridge: MIT Press.
- RAMPERT, F (2005). **Architecture Tomorrow**. Paris: Terrail.
- RASMUSSEN, S E (2000). **Experiencing Architecture**. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- REIMOLD, W U and GIBSON, R L (2005). **Meteorite Impact! - The Danger from Space and South Africa's Mega-Impact**, Johannesburg: Chris van Rensburg Publications.
- ROGERS, R and POWER, A (2000). **Cities for a Small Country**, London: Faber and Faber.
- ROWE, C and KOETTER, F (1978). **Collage City**, Cambridge: MIT Press.
- SIMMEL, G (1971). **On Individuality and Social Forms**, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- SOUTHALL, A (1998). **The City - In Time and Space**, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

THOMPSON, J C (2006). **40 Architects Around 40**, Köln: Taschen.

TSCHUMI, B and CHENG, I ed. (2003). **The State of Architecture at the Beginning of the 21st Century**, New York: Monacelli Press.

ZABALBEASCOA, A and MARCOS, J R (1999). **Miralles Tagliabue - Time Architecture**, Corte Madera: Gingko Press.

## 13.2 Thesis\_

NOBLE, J A (1991). **Building As An Art**, Bachelor of Architecture Degree, University of the Witwatersrand. Cited 22nd February 2007, from Martienssen Library John Moffat Building.

WHITCUTT, N (1992). **Generator N**, Bachelor of Architecture Degree, University of the Witwatersrand. Cited 25nd September 2007, from Martienssen Library John Moffat Building.

## 13.3 Periodical Articles\_

LOUW, H (2002). Architecture & Craft: A Working Relationship. **Acta Varia Architecturae**, Bloemfontein: University of the Free State.

VAN SCHAİK, L (1994). Spec Architecture. **Architecture SA**, (September / October): 28-29.

## 13.4 Public Print Media\_

BEEZHOLD, P ed. (2007). CETA's Challenge. **Built**, (May/June): 44-46.

OWENS, G ed. (2007). Tilt-up beams for new Orlando Stadium. **Concrete trends**, (August): 32.

UFRIEDA, H (2007). Ode to the Mine Dump. **Sawubona**, (April): 61-64.

## 13.5 Electronic Sources

1STSENIORCARE. Cited 29th March 2007 from <http://www.1stseniorcare.com/index.asp>

ALIBABA. (2006). Cited 29th March 2007 from <http://img.alibaba.com/photo/>

COULSON, M. (2007). **SA skills shortage a crime** from Fin24, Cited 16th July 2007 from <http://www.fin24.co.za/>

DEVIANT ART. (2007). **????**, from <http://www.deviantart.com>

HERMAN, D. (2007). **Skills shortage will affect 2010 projects** from Cape Times, Cited 5th June 2007 from <http://www.capetimes.co.za/>

MASTERFILE. (2000). **Stock Library**, from <http://www.mastrefile.com>

MIDLOTHIANCAMERA.ORG.UK (2005). Cited 10th April 2007 from <http://www.midlothiancamera.org.uk/exhib2002/Earth/>

SMITH, N. (2007). **Train Artisans - Wretched Awake** from Financial Mail, Cited 5th June 2007 from <http://www.financialmail.co.za/>

SUID-AFRICA. Cited 29th March 2007 from <http://www.suid-afrika.de>

THE GLASGOW STORY (1999). Cited 9th April 2007 from <http://www.theglasgowstory.com/images/>

WEB.KU.EDU. (2003). Cited 9th April 2007 from <http://web.ku.edu/~hoopes/bm2002/>

WIKIPEDIA. (2007). Cited 14th May 2007 from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

YOURDICTIONARY. (2007). Cited 18th July 2007 from <http://www.yourdictionary.com/>

ZANZIG. (2004). Cited 29th March 2007 from <http://www.zanzig.com>



## 13.6 Interviews\_

Watch this Space

## 13.7 Lectures\_

PEREZ d' ARCE, R (2007). About the In Between - Now and Then.

**ASC 07 - In Between**, Cape Town: University of Cape Town.  
Presented 5th April 2007.

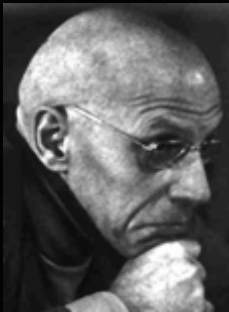
## 13.8 Broadcasts\_

SUJA, D (2007). The Quest for Mechanical Man. **Radio Neatherlands**  
**- Documentary**, Broadcast 28th March 2007.

MMCHUNGE, S (2007). Skills Shortage Special. **SABC 3 - Interface**,  
Broadcast 22th April 2007.

## 13.9 Selected Academic Biographies\_

### Foucault, Michel



Foucault was born on October 15, 1926 in Poitiers as Paul-Michel Foucault. His father, Paul Foucault, was an eminent surgeon and hoped his son would join him in the profession. His early education was a mix of success and mediocrity until he attended the Jesuit Collège Saint-Stanislas, where he excelled. During this period, Poitiers was part of Vichy France and later came under German occupation. After World War II, Foucault gained entry to the prestigious École Normale Supérieure, the traditional gateway to an academic career in the humanities in France.

His personal life was difficult—he suffered from acute depression, even attempting suicide. He was taken to see a psychiatrist. Foucault became fascinated with psychology. He earned a degree in psychology. He was involved in the clinical arm of psychology, which exposed him to thinkers such as Ludwig Binswanger. In 1960 he completed his doctorate in France and took up a post in philosophy at the University of Clermont-Ferrand.

Foucault moved to a position at the University of Tunis in 1965. In 1966 he published *Les Mots et les choses* (The Order of Things). This was during the height of interest in structuralism and Foucault was quickly grouped with scholars such as Roland Barthes as the latest wave of thinkers set to topple the existentialism popularized by Jean-Paul Sartre.

Foucault began to spend more time in the United States, at University at Buffalo (where he had lectured on his first ever visit to the United States in 1970) and especially at UC Berkeley. Michel Foucault died of an illness in Paris June 25th, 1984.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/> (cited 2007-05-14)

## Simmel, Georg

Georg Simmel (March 1, 1858 – September 28, 1918, Berlin, Germany) was one of the first generation of German sociologists. His studies pioneered the concept of social structure. His most famous works today are “The Philosophy of Money”, “The Stranger” and “The Metropolis and Mental Life”. Simmel studied philosophy and history (but he also studied social psychology and Medieval Italian) at the University of Berlin. In 1881 he received his doctorate for his thesis “The Nature of Matter According to Kant’s Physical Monadology”.



In 1885, he started lecturing in philosophy but also in ethics, logic, pessimism, art, psychology and sociology. His lectures were not only popular inside the university, but attracted the intellectual elite of Berlin as well. 1901 was the year he was elevated to the rank of full professor. At that time he was well-known throughout Europe and America and was seen as a man of great eminence.

Only in 1914 did Simmel receive an ordinary professorship with chair, at the then German University of Strasbourg. Because of the outbreak of World War I, all academic activities and lectures were halted as lecture halls were converted to military hospitals. In 1915 he applied - without success - for a chair at the University of Heidelberg.

His most widely read essay is “The Metropolis and Mental Life” from 1903, which was originally given as a lecture at the Dresden exhibition on city life in which Simmel was supposed to be lecturing on the positive cultural influence. Simmel analyses various differences between the life of urban and rural people, seeing beneficial and harmful elements in both. In rural life, he observes that the slow, regular pattern of ongoing association with the same places and people allows deep emotional connections to form. On the other hand, he also observes that there is a narrowness and conformity of thought in such environs, making it very difficult for the individual to act or think idiosyncratically.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/> (cited 2007-05-14)

## Binswanger, Ludwig



Ludwig Binswanger (1881 – 1966) was a Swiss psychiatrist and pioneer in the field of existential psychology. His grandfather was the founder of the “Bellevue Sanatorium” in Kreuzlingen. In 1907 Binswanger received his medical degree from the University of Zurich and worked and studied under some of the greatest psychologists of the era, such as Carl Jung and Sigmund Freud. Although he had differences with Freud regarding psychiatric theory, Binswanger remained friends with him until Freud’s death in 1939.

From 1911 to 1956, Binswanger was medical director of the sanatorium in Kreuzlingen. He was greatly influenced by existential philosophy. Binswanger is considered the first physician to combine psychotherapy with existentialism, a theory he expounds in his 1943 book; *Grundformen und Erkenntnis menschlichen Daseins*.

“As compared with biological research, which exhausts or interprets the life-content of the phenomena, existential-analytical research has a double advantage. Firstly, it does not have to deal with so vague a ‘concept’ as that of life, but with the widely and completely uncovered structure of existence as ‘being-in-the-world’ and ‘beyond-the-world.’ Secondly, it can let existence actually speak up about itself – let it have its say. In other words, the phenomena to be interpreted are largely language phenomena. We know that the content of existence can nowhere be more clearly seen or more securely interpreted than through language; because it is in language that our world designs actually ensconce and articulate themselves and where, therefore, they can be ascertained and communicated.”

Ludwig Binswanger

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/> (cited 2007-05-14)

<http://www.mythosandlogos.com/Binswanger.html> (cited 2007-05-14)

<http://brainmeta.com/personality/binswanger.php> (cited 2007-05-14)



## Grosz, Elizabeth

Elizabeth A. Grosz is a feminist academic living and working in the USA. She is known for philosophical interpretations of the work of French philosophers Jacques Lacan, Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault and Gilles Deleuze, as well as her readings of the works of French feminists, Luce Irigaray, Julia Kristeva and Michele Le Doeuff. She has mainly written on questions of corporeality and their relations to the sciences and the arts.

She has held tenure positions at the University of Sydney 1978-1991, then Monash University 1992-1998 and SUNY Buffalo 1999-2001. In 2002, she became a professor of women's and gender studies at Rutgers University.



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/> (cited 2007-05-14)

## Pérez de Arce, Rodrigo

Pérez de Arce is a Professor at the Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago. He has taught and lectured on architecture in a plethora of universities including, Architectural Association Diploma School and University of Pennsylvania. He is co-author of *The School of Valparaíso* and *the Open City* (Spain: Tanais; Germany: Birkhauser, forthcoming), an examination of the last fifty years of the school of architecture of the Universidad Católica de Chile, Valparaíso.

<http://www.americas-society.org/as/art/architecture.html> (cited 2007-05-22)









.....the end is nigh.









Proletariat  
*Atrophy:*  
...The CITY of Imagination Ceased *Space.*